PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH NEAR MOR-

fight ensued, which was kept up for over for

miles. The guerilia band was completely

reuted, and almost wholly annihilated. Four-

teen men were killed, and thirteen severely

wounded. Prominent among the former

number were Captain Wallege, of Webster

county, Ky., and Jes. Johnson, of Livingston

he persons of nearly all of the slain gnerillas.

t is not strange that they fought with such

desperation, and refused to obey all demands

end in ignominions death. In addition to a

old date, issued from headquarters United

States forces, Clarksville, Tennessee, signed by

Col. S. D. Bruce, was found npon the dead

body of Capt. Wallace. The solema obligations

he pass were alike disregarded. Injured justice

and honor cry aloud, and the retribution for

e terrible in the day of eternal judgment!

The whole sffair was well managed, and re-

citizens rejoice over the complete defeat of

loaded down with booty, and they were forced

to abandon the most of their ill-gotten plnn-

der, in their hasty retreat. A wagon load of

FIENDISH. - Within the last few days some

unprincipled scoundrels living on the Nash-

down train on Wednesday, a short distance

below Mitchellville, ran into an obstruction

place upon the road. Fortpuately the "cow-

a manner as to throw them clear of the track.

ounty, Kentucky, Captain Thompson, of Mc-

A SAD STORY .- Life is indeed misde up of

lights and shadows. While one half the

world is basking in the smiles of sunshine, the

drear to them. Alas, how many sigh, when

spoke, and an unbldden tear dimmed the

brightness of the eye. Her maiden name was

lda May, and her parents reside in Warsa w, Ky.

On the 20th of last September she was mar

ried to a man named John W. Dickson, who

represented himself as a resident of Louis-

ville. In Jazuary he left her and came to

a month ago he sent for his young wife, and

er of his first wife, living on Shelby street

Dickson was engaged as a back-driver and

were on the street he told her he had found a

new boarding-house, and they would go to lt at

of prostitution on Lafayette street kept by a

weman known to the fancy as Irish Molly. He

informed ber that this was to be her boarding

return with their baggage. Daring the week

he visited her several times, and to her en-

treaties to be removed from the place he gave

and ignorant of the dens of infamy with

which she was surrounded, she did not think

it wrong to remain at the house, so long as

Sunday night he left her, and told her that

and when she asked to be allowed to depart

from the place he told her that she might stay

ere, or go and do worse. He turned away

and disappeared down the street. She has

left the city. The young wife, so

cruelly wronged by an unprincipled vil-

lain, is now in a strange city without

friends or a settled home. Pride will not

permit her, under the circumstances, to appeal

to her parents for assistance. She desires to

depend on her own exertions for support, and

honest toil. Her story was told to us with

her, adopted this mode to rid himself of her

presence and support. The police should at

once be pleced upon his track. Let him be

brought to that punishment which his unnat-

aral crime so richly merits. While we sym-

pathize with the unfortunate wife, we are

ready to heap curses upon the fland who

MCRR OT BENNETT'S GANG-CAPTURE OF

ed. The last heard from Bennett, he was

rapidly from the State. He has succeeded in

reaching the south bank of the Tennamer

river. Onr correspondent furnishes the names

of the five prisoners captured by Major Bris-

tow. The notorious Captain Nat. Smith,

of Barren county, heads the list. The other:

are Lieutenant Hugh Courad, formerly of

Charles McIntire, and R. Alexander, of Buil

Duke's old regiment. Each man was splan-

didly monuted, and strongly armed with a

Henry rifle and a brace of army revolving

pistols. It would seem that the robbers, is

their thleving exploits throughout the State

and pleasing address will not save them from

sens without mercy. Let them receive the fall

benefit of the statutes. If any clemency is nea-

vided there for roving outlaws and wilful rob

tired of the cold buffets of the world, "Would

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## PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors

## MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

the fortifications of his capital, availing elf of every natural and engineering ob e to impede the advance of Gen. Grant m the Rapid Ann to the Chickshomiav many successive lines of defence, behind ich the rebels can recover their breath and the progress of the Union army. These ed, and comrel him to continue his reor crush his army before he reaches Grant's policy merely to drive Lee withpaining some great advantage, which will olve the capture of the rebel army. Thus we have held possession of every battle nd, and that is an evidence of ma advantage of the utmost importpel them to sacrifics their last man ore they submit; but Grant evinces a stubdetermination to reach Richmond, and the efforts of Lee to defend the approaches ed about one-half the distance from the mid Ann to the rebel capital, and he has unly won advantages, while Lee hes los! The rebels have fallen back from the rtill further, whether toward their capi or in the direction of Lynchburg and ir new base of supplies, we do not exactly now, but every movement is significant of race of desperation and the high resolver patriotism are opposed in terrible conflict: is Greek meeting Greek; there are two vetran armies engaged, and they have closed lu nortal struggle, the result of which must be he complete success of the Union cause or a mporary advantage to the rebels. Events e so closely upon the heels of events, that, as we write, the whole scene mey be ged, and we can therefore speak but in ral terms. Of one thing, however, we if feel confident; the rebels have already orth their full strength, while we have the poloved, and our men will have their high lve stimulated by the certainty of receivinforcements as fast as they can be sent elve days has weakened Lee where he has e, and, no matter how many of his men have been placed hors du combat it is in that he commences this third week of

tem or discouraged. The New York me a high bistorical position. When one Lee's terribly fierce attacks was made on right wing and all seemed contasion, tert received the news with imperturbable spirit though we hear of reverses we is on our side, that onr artillery is heavier an the enemy's, and that victory is sure.

ran of your warlike Governor resounds. e is in that short but thrilling appeal!

Your Governor wants you, Kentnekians, elay, for, while Grant and Sherman are ing the rebelilon into dust beneath the to the infamous conspiracy which has od the country of so many noble soldiers spread mourning from one end of the nictte appeals to all classes; to those who in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the

ng such noble work in the field, let ten thansend Kentuckians rally to the standard of treason from the soil of the loved old Common wealth, that has been too long polluted by murderous guerillas and vagabond horse ville ought to raise one in a day, and, if ou county does not furnish two or three with promptitude, it will be deserving of the seerest censure as lukewarm and laggard. Let meeting at the court-house for the enrolment of names, and let the requisite force be raised tion this fact not that we believe it necessary months of eacrifice will end the war restore peace, and permit us all to return to the avoseen was raised against the government, rebellion sought to diamember the Union ar then to seek a remedy for those political colls in the Union for which our constitution wives the pacific means. Let us finish this was during the summer and leave the tall campaign numpeded. Let us Snish the war and permit our toil worn there respective States. Let us finish the war | in the second place to feed it, end in the third

and give the two or three bundred thousand place to pay it,

the privilege of assisting to shape the inture newspapers to force the negro equality end GANPIELD, KENTUCKY .- We have been fardestinies of the country at the ballot-box. Let us "finish this war and save our govern- as the New York Journal of Commerce says, ment." Shame upon the present generation if it should fail to transmit to its children the seeing the tendency of the thing, endeavor tucky mounted infautry, in command of a deprecious and priceless legacy which our fore- to repudiate the idea, but it is inexorably esthere transmitted to us. Eternal sheme chords of the popular heart should be electrified by the thrilling call of the Governor "Do not hesitate to come! I will lead you!" are the noble words of his appeal. Will Kentucky pause in her response? Let her emulate the chivalric glories of the past, when the whole State leaned to arms to repel ludian atrocities on the Northern frontier, and to aid Jackson in the defence of New Orleans in the far South. There are no arguments needed to persuade; the very hope of a speedy peace and a restoration of tranquillity to our now distracted country pleads more cloquently than pen can write or tougue can utier. And if anything is necessary to arcuse enthusiasm to the work before us. nothing can be more spirit-stirring than the

noble words of the Governor, which ring like the bugle call for a rally: "Kentnckians to the rescuei I want ten thousand six months' troops at ouce. Do not heatate! Come! 1

of the State to the other let coho repeat the aspining Invocation. We are gratified to perceive that our nated by a noble zeal in calling attention to | Constitution, and all the while a party, in efthe wants of the widows and orphans, who | fect the dominent party, certainly its leading are the and legacies left by our fallen soldiers and guiding spirits, avowing their deto their country. We took occasion recently termination that this war shall never cease to express our views upon the imperative chartill white men consent to give political acter of the duties which the war has devolved and social equality to black men? It is upon us, and to request that some of the gen- certainly one of the most remarkable tlemen who have been accustomed to directing public asylums would give us their opinions are persuaded that they are philanthropic, as to the best practical mode of affording re- have really a conviction that they love the become the objects of the country's care. Char- not but see plainly that they here no love for its has never been more profuse; benevolence never before has been inspired by such high an intense, overpowering hetred to a large taken from the stores at Princeton, was caping of money in Saultary Fairs has been so lavish that it will constitute one of the most to extermination because they hate the white, remarkable features of the history of the times. All this fanaticism of ablitionists is the mad- ville railroad, have made several attempts to But we are apprehensive, from the very ardor ness of hatred, not the sentimental folly of love. throw the trains off the track. The night of those who are foremost in getting up these magnificent tributes to the sick soldiers, and giving such a glorious recognition to their of Representatives are occupying their time which some villain had taken great pains to ervices and sacrifices, that the disbursement with legislating negroes into railroad cars, of the funds will be impulsive rather than guided by that care and foresignt which the fu- regro equality everywhere, so far as they thre allotment of millions requires. It will be for the aid and benefit of the Sanitary Commission, which is but an adjunct of the Gov. is a charitable notion in it all. And in the rnment in the care of the sick and wounded | meentime the freedmen are starving by thouoldiers on the field, or in hospital, while the sands, and misery is overwhelming the bleck objects of charity are multiplied in a frightful race." This, it must be owned, is terribly pression when the distress of the relatives | true of those who die is taken into consideration. The military service has its regular medical

of any other country, except where its ability

fering, when every day teems with new sub-

the sympathy, and the zeal of the country

must be directed. We must have homes for

lums for their orphans, and also invalid hos-

away. We fear that this is a delusion. The

abroad. Whatever can be done to ameliorate

the condition of those who will suffer indl-

rectly from the passions of man should occupy

the refugee families, who, with painful stens

stages of went, and those who have fled from

the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of

tion, and onr protection. Though much has

been done and nobly done, "the greatest

our great system of public munificence

by the erection and endowment of Sol-

dlers' Rests, Widows' Homes, and Or-

phane' Asylume, not merely for our immedi-

ate wants but for the future necessities of the

country. To accomplish this, we think some

portion of the very large sams raised for

Sanliary purposes should be diverted from

their original design. If more is needed it

will be forthcoming, for the whole country is

alive with sympathy. If the millions alreedy

bestowed are insufficient, other millions will

gush from the lavish generosity of our people

As we receive a great many letters which

are cross-lined. We would amend the proposi-

tion by suggesting that the paper be ruled

across, for it's a bad rule that will not work

for the entire nation seems to have but one

animating impulse and that is to-

jects for its care and love, have rendered it

Nor should we omit to say in this relation that William Lloyd Garrison, who makes the orps, and we presume it is as efficient as that call above-quoted, is an earnest advocate of is to be promoted by experience. But we have Presidency. And in this advocacy William never yet been called upon to erect such prond Lloyd Garison is joined earnestly by Fred nts as exist at Greenwich and Chelsea. Douglass, and indeed by all the rest of the in the Hotel des Invalides, and most of the more practical and influential of the old ab ;-European capitals, though we have a few in- litiouists whether black or white. The fact stitutions of limited capacity. The gigantic would do credit to their judgment, it there brocs under which our country is now sufwere any room for them to judge otherwise.

The Richmond papers of last week, eccessary to provide for the future as well as were excessively nervous as to the safety of for the comforts of the present. The work of the rebel capital, and in their trepidation the Sanitary Commission is approved by all they state some truths which deserve special the annals of the world's charity, and our wisely, that the war must end one way or heart throbs with pride when we contemplate the other this year, forgetting, quite, that ness and its indomitable energy. But there Lee should fall and his, army be unsuccessare other channels into which the attention, ful, we greatly fear that the majority of the people world begin to look the other way." It of course is quite unwilling to contemplate the widows of the slaughtered brave and asy- that other way, and we do not expect it will pitals for those who are maimed, or, from ex- hands of the leaders who have deluded them sosure and wounds, have become numble to and compel a return to aliegiance. If Lee support themselves. As the religious sentishould fall, and his army be nnsuccessful, ment of our country has decorated every town there would be but one way for the people to and temples to the Most High, we must now the question. The Whig whistles very londly erect temples to the greatest of the virtues, to keep its coursge up, while the streets which is charity. It has been urged that of the doomed city are converted into any great expense is nunecessary, as the dis- a graveyard or hospital for the dead mal fruits of our civil war will soon be gath- and dying who have been sent in from ered, and in a generation the occasion for the battle field. It asks the question: "Supasylums on a large scale will have passed pose the battle between Lee and Grant is indecisive, or the enemy gain such advantages happy childhood of our nation has, suddenly, as to compel lee to mail back toward Richand violently, been disturbed by the fierce mond, are we all prepared for such a continpassions of manhood; brothers who had kep! gency?" While both the worst as well as the their flocks and tilled the ground together least of the Whig's suppositions have been rehave madly imagined that the same heaven alized-while Grant's advantages have been which smiled benignantly over all, looked so decisive that Lee has been pressed back to more favorably upon one section than another, | ward his capital-the Whig, replying to its and fratricidal blood has stained our do- own question, said: "Candor compels a negmestic altars; the days of national ative answer;" and then it whistles, "for we quiet and innocence are past; the have been so claud by success after sucoice of our brother's blood will cry nuto cess that we have not permitted our-God from the ground, and we must hencefor- selves to contemplate the probability of anyward learn to know that blood will have re- thing but victory." But it cannot conceal its tributive blood, and that we cannot escape the apprehensions, and it fears that a reaction common lot of all humanity or expect exemp- from the elated condition of past months may ion from domestic conflicts or foreign wars. | carry them to the other extrems, and that, at It requires no prophet's ken to see in the dim a time when the highest qualities of manhood future the flames of discord; the gates of our may be needed to repair a temporary reverse temple of Janus mes not again swing on they will be found in a state of supine deacific hinges to a close for weary years; our spondency. It therefore gives the advice that implacable resentments may not smoulder out the people should get down from their stilts, until our expiation has been long and grievcome npon the dreary level which now bound cus. We must prepare ourselves for a future the Richmond horizon, "look on the other to "the idea oi temporary miscarriage, and to the requirements of such an event." Assuming next the position of angur, it save tender children who have lost their protectors, for Lee." This peep into the inture cannot certainly have been made through the obserand many faltering pances and wistful looks vation of the flight of certain animals turned toward the once happy homes abanboned, have reached us in the most desperate ont an anchor ahead by referring to the various chances of battle, so much beyond human control, and reads a homily on the nucertainty of all sublucary affairs, and while it shud-

of strife and contention, femented by treach- side of the picture"—the other side of course ery and mad ambition at home and jealonsy being the reverse-end accustom themselves as was the Roman way, but the Whig thraws deringly propounds the question, "What are we to do if Lee suffers a reverse and is forced to fell back upon the city?" it has not the time "to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day," but it says, "if Lee falls we have Beenregard." Now suppose Butler and "Baldy" Smith should have Beauregard? The Whigh suggests "should it so chance we must set hard the teeth and rally once more to the breach." Thet's it, "there's sublime phileso-

> rebels must grin and bear it. We see, that, in a little paragraph yes terday, we said (it was no fenit of the printer), in speaking of the South, "we may call her the poor gentleman." Now this does seem a little confusion of the sexes, but after all, we are not prepared to apologize to the world If the South ever was of the gentler sex, she has so far nosexed herself, that the very best she can esk is to be mentioned indifferently

phy for yon," as Peter Probity says, and the

whole of the Whig's ponderous articles may be

resolved into the one stubborn fact, that the

city on Thursday, from Little Lock, Arkansas. He is under orders to report to General Shamen for duty, and leaves for the front this morning. He is a brave and galiaut of ficer, and has proved his efficiency on many

the army are in the first place to strengthen it, us lay the eggs of treason, they will perhaps be scared off their nests and get their necks wrung before they have time to hatch.

The efforts of the leading radical amalgametion idea on the community, are, nished with a reliable account of the akircontinued with great determination. Others, tucky. Captain Pranger, of the 35th Kentablished as a part of the creed of the radical guerilla force, iorty-three men in all, about church, and no man is ln good or regular one mile from the town. A brisk running standing who refuses absolute social and political equality to the negree. The regular pioneers of the abilition party have issued their call for the spring celebration, or anniversary. The published call concludes as ful-

There still remains much to be done by the abolitionist, in the way of labor and testi-mony, to secure full and complete justice to the colored race, both at the hands of the govion of society on the basis of political equal oue States. Let the apr anniversary, therefore, be weil attende; made free, and complexional distinctions are

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BUALEIGH, Secretaries.

This is the plan of ection. "Is it not, after ill," the Journal of Commerce well remarks. 'a very curious picture in the history of manand save our government!' From one end | kind, a nation convulsed by a war, men perishing by thousands on battle-fields, all the horrors of war enacted daily, hourly, over a vast expanse of country, a bost of gallant entemporaries in the Eastern cities are actn- soldiers offering life end all for the Union and pages in human history. These men, too. ary portion of that race, black or white but part of the white race which impels all their action. They cousign both white and black

radical party leaders. The Sanate and House negro voters into territorial organizations, can, while the country is rushing the down erved that all the recent Fairs heve been ward road to rain. And some sensible men still adhere to the party, and think that there

nething approaching it has been known to Confederacy "have made up their minds, undevilish designs. the front Every battle for the last ten or its assiduity, the extent of its range of useful-MENT .- Yesterday morning the 20th Keuold and dear friends. We are sure that our and village with heaven-piercing spires look, for the other way would then be ont of organization is a veteran "well tried and State feels a just and honest pride in the regiment, and in its returning to the front it fight. Their past history is a sufficient guarantee for their gallantry in the future. May the God of Battles shield the veteran soldiers

criake to instify his dectrine that whatever he deems indispensable becomes thereby lawful on the ground of the rights of war: but the undertaking is vain. The rights of war and, if ten thousand hearts do not respond to are lawful independently of the Executive; dispensable in his judgment. Nobody denies the lawfulness of the rights of war. They are senctioned by the constitution.

Mr. Lincoln's doctrine does not apply to the rights of war. It does not apply to anything thet is lawful independently of the Executive. Mr. Liucoln asserts that whatever he deems otherwise nnconstitutional. He mekes his own discretion not merely the source of lawfalness but the paramount source. This is simple absolutism, as we have characterized it. It is irresponsible despotism. Probably no living person except Mr. Lincoln would have uttered the doctrine in Mr. Lin-

naneacted at the Barracks yesterday. The prisoner from an officer, and with persuading ceipts were ninety-one convalescents from various points, three deserters from Cincinnati, and three from Indianapolis. The transfers were two hnudred and twenty-one stragglers and recruits to the front, seven deserters to Nashville, and two to Bowling Green. No arrests were made on the street.

says: "I go for the abolition of slavery, and granting also like freedom by law to every sentiments will no donbt delight the panta of the jails and penitentiaries.

The South seems to be still very proud. We suppose we may call her the poor gentlewemen. Her larder is about empty, and her wardrobe is little else than bare-skin.

A crazy man has written to Opeen Victoria, proposing marriage. Her answer Grace Greenwood said, in a late lecture

n Philadelphia, that she believed in Heary Wald Beecher and Charles Sumuer. We wender whether Beecher and Sumner are be-A lazy boy makes a lazy man, and a

bzy msn is apt to make a lazy boy. To the Editor of the Danville Tribune: In the "National Unionist" of Friday last

charge that my name is mentioned as one the delegates eppointed by a meeting held to nville, on the 30th nlt., to send Delectes to the Convention which is to assemble t Louisville on the 25th inst, and one of these objects is to send delegates to the Rabblian Convention to be held in Bultimore June rext, to nominate candidates for

I desire simply to say that the are of my me was wholly without my knowledge, altority, or concent. Mully, JOSHUA F. BELL.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

beard from by despatch as well as from the Maine, said: mish on the 6th inst., nesr Morganfield, Kenreports of his subordinate officers. He is more of a man of actions than of words, but the tachment numbering forty men, overtook the latter, employed on the present occasion, sound emphatic. He says: "I will fight it out, if it takes all the snmmer." That is the right spirit; the war to crush the rebellion must be fought out, and it must be demonstrated begond the possibility of doubt whether the loyal men have strength and endurance enough to preserve the Union, or the traitors have desperation and resources sufficient to accomplish its destruction. Every successive destach from the front confirms the evidence Lean county, Virginia, Wm. Gray, of Marshali that Lee's army is crumbling away: it is reduced to quarter rations; is cut off from all coun'y. Oaths of allegiance, properly filled up and officially certified to, were found upon chances of reinforcements and supplies, and, being tied to a State, must bear-like fight the course. The Union forces, on the coutrary, have been regularly supplied with for surrender, well knowing that their lives fresh troops to take the place of the killed and wounded, and to-day General Grant's army were forteited, and capture would ultimately is as large as when he first advanced parole and an oath of allegiance, a pass, of toward Lee on the 5th inst. Fresh trcops are reaching him daily, while he is depleting the rebels by taking thousands of them prisoners every day. We must refer to our despatches for full particulars of the glorious achievements of the armies. It will be of the oath and parale moon which he obtained observed that Lee and Besuregard have respectively asked from Grant and Butler a the dark crime of wilful perjury will indeed cessation of bestilities to bory their dead, but were promptly told that all had already been done which humanity could suggest and energy accomplish. ects credit upon the fighting qualities of the The magnificent detour made by General 35th Kentucky. The only loss sustained in

the fight by Captain Pranger was the death Kantz to the rear of Petersburg, cutting its one man, John Earls, of company D. The railroad communication with Weldon, and Sheridan's brilliant dash around the whole rebel leit and into the rear of Richmond. the band, for it had been engaged in a universal pillage of the country. The guerillas were forming a temperary junction with Butler between Petersburg and Richmond, destroying railroads, bridges, and stores, and cutting the railroads to Danville and Lyuchburg, are merchandise, consisting of prints, musling, among the most superb achievements of the tiks, combs, &c., supposed to have been war. Gen. Crooks has by this time ont the Lynchburg and East Tennessee road, and Sigel, with his expeditionary corps, will soon be actively engaged in the front. From every quarter the news is glorious. Our previous confidence is beginning to give place to enthusissm as we see the rebellion tottering and the prond banners of the Union advancing to triumph after triumph. RAISING BOUNTY FUNDS .- Col. Sebastian C. Vick, commanding the 71st regiment Keucatcher" of the engine struck the rails in such

and prevent a terrible accident. Yesterday raising a bonnty fund from which to give one norning an obstruction was prepared near hundred dollars to every man who will enlist under the recent six months' call of Governor Elizabethtown to cause an accident to the up train, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers Bramlette, for the purpose of organizing the from the Nashville hospitals. A number of company which is the quota of that county. heavy ties were laid across the iron rails, but | Mnhlenburg has always evinced a promptness the engineer discovered their presence in time which merits the highest commendation, o prevent a casualty. The hour was early, and she has again set an example to her sister counties which deserves emulation. and objects could be but indistinctly seen in the faint morning light. As the engineer was | The plan of raising bounty funds, which will in the act of reversing his engine, he cast a stimulate enlistments by enabling those who Mr. Lincoln as the abolition candidate for the hurried glazce to the right, when he saw the are willing to enter the service to leave bright flash of a gnn, followed in a moment at home provisions for their families during by a loud report and the whistling of a ball their absence, should be carried ont nniverunpleasantly near his head. Undoubtedly sally. Muhlenhurg has an enrolled militia he intention of the would-be-assassin was to force of 1,135, and has furnished 680 recruits going out from the constitution in pursuit of kill the engineer and allow the train to dash madly forward upon the obstruction. The vice, or about 60 per ceut of its available fiend succeeded in making his escape. It is a force, besides having kept up organizations pity that a few of these base sconudrels can- of Home Guards, which have done effective not be caught and strung up by the neck to service on several memorable occasions, that the strong limb of a tree for at lesst twentywe have taken pride in chronicling. In our four hours. We think such a proceeding Congressional district there are over six thouwould work a reformation to the extent that sand four hundred names on the enrolment men and deserves the blessings of heaven; attention. The Whig says the people of the of that number will supply any second deaft next month, so that the remaining six thousand can form a bonnty fund which, in a very few weeks would, we feel confident, insure the ry Prison in this city, was relieved by the the district from any further draft. It la 26th Kentneky, and at 7 o'clock in the even- therefore a subject worthy of serious considing the regiment left for the front. In part- eration, and, if the means can be supplied, ing with the 20th it is like saying farewell to the double purpose will be served of providing bonntifully for the families of absent volcitizens will sadly miss the faces of the offi. unteers, and of saving as from the operation cers and med, and will feel their absence of another draft. We may remark that we with many regrets. Each man in the old do not find that generons response to the Governor's stirring call which we auticipated. It may be, however, that the good work is achieved a fairer fame, and performed more going on quietly. We should prefer to see gailant deeds than the 20th Kentucky. The the activity manifested in other counties reflected on our own. If Louisville would cast her influence and example mon the stream of voluntary enlistment, the ever perform their duty as soldiers, and wiil effects would be felt in a rising swell throughstand firm where rages the thickest of the out the entire State, which would circle and movement a flood-tide of success. Where are our eleguent speakers to arouse the public of the 20th, and return them safe to hame and scutiment? and where are the recruiting friends when the clang of war shall be heard parties, with drum and fife and the meteor flag flying above, to urge a prompt response to the slogan of our Bramlette? Let a banner be prepared as the Governor's gonfalon, and on it inscribed these glorious words:

Some of Mr. Lincoln's partisans nnthe challenge, we shall begin to exclaim-

erate prisoners were received at the Military Prison in this city for the ave days ending of the Camberland in front of Dalton. 'Among the number we flud one commissioned officer. indispensable becomes thereby lawful, though | Lieut. James Nesmith, of Allison's squad, company A. He was captured at Neill's Gap, During last week thirty-eight civil prison ers were released on oath of amnesty, by or-

der of Gen. Thomas, and sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. W. H. Armstrong, arrested in Shelby county, Ky., on the 20th of February, by order of Gen. Hobson, charged with aiding in the rescue of a a Federal soldier not to rejoin his command. was released from the prison on the 11th inst. He was required to give a bond of \$2,000, the requirements of which are that he is not to go beyond the limits of the District of Kentncky, and is to report when ordered to do so by the proper authority.

Alex. Ranklas was arrested in Greenupshurg, Ky., by the Provost Marshal of the place on the 5th of April, and was received at the Military Prison May 12th. H. Jackson, residing in Trimble county, Ky., was arrested in Louisville May 11th and seut to prison. charged with nttering disloyal sentiments. John Smith; of Spencer county, Kentucky, was arrested May 10th and received in the city May 13th. James West, residing in Mc-Lean county, Ky., was arrested by Capt. Walcott and reported at the prison on the 14th iget. G. L. Hopkins was arrested in Nashville May 13th by order of Gen. Thomas. He will be sent north of the river to remain during the war. Francis W. Snith, of Frankfort, Ky, was arrested in Louisville May 14 h

MILITARY PAISON ITEMS .- Nineteen Confed-

defranding the Government. serters were arrested in the city of Louisville vesterday: John Donahoe, company E. 10:h Ohio infantry, and Renben Stiuett and W. II. Sharp, oi company K, 20th Kentucky regment. John Woersom, company M, 5th In diana cavalry, was arrested in Jeffersonville. They will be forwarded to their regiments, now at the front, for disposal. Norris Dodd. 831 company, V. R. C., was arrested and sent to the Military Prison for five days charged with theft.

by order of the Provost Marshel, charged with

The Richmond Whig, some time sinc emplained that not a cord of wood could be bought in that city. Grant will soon relieve

ing a very able speech in Congress several Lieutenant-General Grant has been | weeks ago, the ilon. Lorenzo D. M. Sitoat, o'

I have one simple theory-I have had but one from the beginning of the war up to the present time. My theory is, prosecute earnestly, prosecute earnestly, prosecute is upon the same drebeilion is subdued. Repeal all unconstitutional laws and pass none that are up constitutional. And when this armed rebe lion is put down, welcome this armed resignation is put down, welcome the States back, and let the questions in dispute, which are now undertaken to be settled in advance, be settled by the proper judicial tribunals of the land. This seems to me to be the only wise and true transfer. and true course. I do not believe in the powers of the President, nor in the powers of Congress, nor in any powers outside of the constitution, of blotting out States and obliv-crating State line. In the course of a running debate about the eame period, the Hon. Robert Mallory, of our own State, said:

I would carry on this war against the this government can constitutionally moster against them. I would reduce and destroy their armies; I would destroy all resistance to imity to spare private property and he people who have been reduced to submission return to their allegiance and evjoy their own property and live under their own vine and fig tree. I want no afterclass, no sangainary modes of pucishing them after the war is over for what they did during the war. I want no rankling left behind. I want, when this war is over, peace and harmony to spread their broad wings over the whole country. I want upon the statute-book notation have as my colleague would defend nosnch laws as my colleague would defend— a state of things in which the arms of men would be raised against their fellow-men; a state of things which for ages would make the rk in secret places to shoot down the man who has in his possession his father's onfiscated estate. I want no bloody law npon the statute-book. I want, when peace comes and the rehellion is subdued, all possible researched ble peace and harmony to prevail.

The Nashville Press, publishing this passage at the time, characterized it as "an outburst of noble end patriotic feeling, which deserves to be read by every men and woman in the land," adding: "In these sad times, when bistant Unionists would merge every manly sentiment in fauning the flames of selfish and sectional hatred-when patriotism is openly stimulated by the prospects and the promise of power to plunder and oppress-when the voice of brotherhood, humanity, justice, are drowned by a hoarse and savage outery for vengeance and for blood-such utterances as those of the noble Kentnekian have an elevating and ennobling force of eloquence that were fit to issue from the honored tombs of Ashland or Marshfield. They will find an tucky enrolled militia, writes to us that the echo in many a generous heart now aching spirited citizens of Muhlenburg county are with indignation at the miserable display of the small men and their mean motives, who, in a scramble for power and pelf, are dragging onr once glorions country into an abyss of national infamy. And no where will they awaken a more quick and vivid response than in the breasts of our gallant soldiers, who, ever ready to meet and vauquish defiant rebels in arms have no sympathy with the cowardly crnelty that would trample on a fallen foe." In like manner, the Boston Post, publishing the above-quoted passage from the speech of Mr. Sweat, declares that therein he draws "accurately the characteristics of the two grand political parties to which we are tending,-one to the regular United States volunteer ser- a centralization foreign to the genins of our policy and the temper of our people,-the other aiming to keep within the channel of the supreme law and to strive for practical objects that may be in this way reached." Such is the conservative position, as held from Maire to Kentucky, from Massachusetts to Tennessee, and from Kentneky and Tennessee to the furthest bounds of the Republic. It is mighty in its truth; and it will prevail.

It is intimated that another draft may nate, if there was any prospective necessity for such a step, that a larger number was not would have saved trouble and excitement, be sides enabling the recruits to be drilled and to become more prepared for effective duty. The probabilities of another draft are, doubtless, contingent upon the result of the great battles now in progress under the guldance of Grant and Sherman, and we have hopes therefore of disappointment we desire to call attention to the following tabular statement of the condition of this Congressional District, in which the first column of figures gives the entire aggregate of the enrolled militia of each county. according to returns up to September 1, 1863: the 2d column contains the number of volumteers actually in service; the 31 the percentage between the aggregate enrolled and those in actual service; the 4th the numbers put in the drafting wheel last week, and the 5th the number actually drafted:

13,673 6,026 37 We do not remember how many names were put in the drafting wheel for Henry connty, but it is immaterial to the inquiry we went to make. That is, why was a larger draft required from Henry county (73), which has volunteered 44 per cent of its active force than from Owen (65), which has sent but 5 per ceut of its enrolled militia? Has Owen been so active in enlistments during the past nine months that her quota has been so much reduced? From the Adjutant-General's report of 83 volunteers and the draft of 65 it would seem that Owen county has furnished only 148 men, while Henry has contributed 425. We make this inquiry simply for the information. Have the United States Daputy Probetween the returns of the County Clerks for the enrolled militla and the more recent ennmeration or enrolment made by the Marshals? If so, we hope the Attorney-General malfeasance in office. Such responsible dnties as the proper enumeration of the fighting

men of the State, in time of actual war. should not be performed in any slovenly o iortunate as the Cincinnati Commercial, which has letters from its correspondents with Sherman's advence, while we have heard nothing from onrs since the 8th inst. The telegraph has announced the rebel evacuation of Dalton, and the Commercial's advices are from Tunnei Hill down to Thursday afbefore our readers to-morrow if we do not receive any of onrown. Gen. Sherman moved the main body of his army directly against the mountain range held by Johnston ln front of Dalton, but sent the right wing, under McPherson, to threaten Johnston's rear. There was in front of Dalton a good deal of severe skirmishing, and two partial assaults. in which we lost nearly eight hundred men in killed and wounded, but when McPherson took Snake Gep, six miles from Resaca, which is fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton. Sherman threw his whole iorce after McPher. son, and Johnston retreated.

onduct of the War find no occasion for sessions just now, as Grant, Meade, Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, McPherson, Butler, Sherlcointed for the conduct of the war, are reporting progress very satisfactorily.

gusta (Ga.; Chronicle seid that even if we bellion suppressed, our country will have to were to destroy the Confederacy, its "vengeful ghost" would forever haunt us. But we the place, and we should like right well to could by that ghost as easily as a pullet could peration in as wonderful a manuer as its giant ber of General Grant's staff is a daudy. We

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

The following is the entire appeal that: Governor Bramiette sends forth to the loyal recople of Kentneky, to which we have heretofore celled attention, but no words of ours can the soul of our worthy Executive: Commonwhalth of Kentucky. Executive Dep. Phankfort, May 13, 154.

KENTUCKIANS! Ten thousand six months' roots have been called for from Kentneky, to enable us to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. We want volunteers, and trust that you will respond to the call with the prompt-The Inspector General of Kentucky has ness characteristic of patriotism. been directed to assign to each regimen

quots, and they wilt be called into service by draft if the call is not filled forthwith. If you would escape inture drafts, fill the call promptly, end save the necessity of draft. If yen want peace—help to conquer it. If you want a government—help to protect it. If you would escape devolutions of war—life your hand and strike the despoiler.

These twice is for a short term, and by prompt and decisive action may yet be shortened.

The rebellion now reels noder the blows of our restrictions and in the shortened.

pairiotic soldiery—help to follow up those blows, by prompt and decisive action, and we may soon rejoice together over the deliverance of our country from rebellion, and the secure interchments of our liberties within the butwarks of a constitutional Union.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

It will be seen that the ten thousand men

nust he raised; if the call is not answered

see no reason why the Governor should not call the entire militia into service. They until it is done. It is criminal for men to be quietly pursning the avocations of peace, while thousands of their fellow-citizens are and dangers of war. The inaction oi cur able-hodied people is as mortifying as it is shameful. We see hale and hearty young men thronging our places of public amusement; we hear their incoriate should and mandlin conversation from the saloons and bar-rooms every night; they stand idling in groups at the street corners and discuss the news by the extras of the papers, and are not stimulated to lend a helping hand when their Governor and their country have made such eloqueut appeals to them. The inferences are irresistible that they do not want peace, as they will not fight to secure it: that they have no pride in the preservation of their government when they will not lift a hard to protect it, and that they are reckless whether desolation and application are brought npon us, because they heed not the urgent calls that are made upon them to avert these calamities. One man now can be of more important service than ten a month hence; the rebellion, as our Governor says, is now reeling under the blows of our patriotic soldiery, and help is required to follow up these blows by prompt and decisive action Are our young men craven that they stand passive when such inducements are presented to them? Are they disloyal that they refuse to lend their impulse to the blow which will deliver our country from rebellion and intrench our liberties securely within the bulwarks of a Constitutional Union? Why 'finger ye here, ye hearts of hare?" Is there no enrobling enthusiasm which can be infused into year seals? Are you deaf to the rose of the battle as it comes to us ln echoes from Virginia and Georgia? In the name of God

what do you name for? Walk onristreets and see how busy every one is in the way of trade and traffic; how intense the greed for gold, end how free the city is from any appearance of military preparation. Have they nothing to do but fold their hands and speculate upon the chances of Grant's whipping Lee or of Sherman's beating Joe Johnston? If they do not care to peril life for their country; they should at least do something for that country, if it be nothing be ordered in Kentucky, to take place next more than to menifest solicitude for its welanxiety which is begotten of curiosity, but not of the appreheusion that other thousands may fall on the battle-fields, or that onr armies may encounter reverses. If there is any way to compei these blocks and stones to serve the country we are earnestly for its enforcement. We believe that a levy of the entire militia of the State would be the very best step that could be taken, and we trust that it will be taken. Order out all the enrolled men at first, and if they are not sufficient for the purposes of Gov. Bramlette, then old men will flock to his banner. Something must be done to infuse animation into the people: they are as dull as the senseless clods f earth-uo, we lib.! our "great mother," for the soil of our country has become sacred and sanctified, as the bodies of slaughtered heroes mingle with its dust and become part

Sherman are about to crush the rebelien. where is the necessity of Gov. Bramlette's call for ten thousand men for six months?" was a question propounded to us yesterday. In the first place, these men, by relieving an I have maneged to obtain with considerable equal number of seasoned troops, will difficulty. The Confederate postage-stame strengthen Grant and Sherman at and the postmerk will be evidence of their critical moment. Besides, the anthenticity. Mr. Wellford, the writer of the crushing of the rebellion will be but the be- first, is chief clerk in the rebel War Departginning of the end of the calamities which ment, and has of course access to information have been imposed upon the country by the in regard to the matters on which he writes. reckless gamesters and nuprincipled men, who | The letter, could it have been obtained earstirred up the flames of civil war. Could lier, might have been of no little value to peace be attained to-morrow as far as the the Government, and even now may be of crushing of the military power of the rebels assistance in giving some idea of Lee's fu- and elected Bennett to the command. They would tend to that consummation, the border | ture plane. Hon. D. H. Lewis, to whom to all manner of robbery, pillage, and devas | the first rebel Congress from the Fifth | tation. The disbanding of the armies will District of Georgia. It will be noticed bring upon as the cankers of a war, which will | thet the letter is written on the regular offibe found as noisome and hurtful es the cankers | cial paper of the War Department, the sheet having at its head the printed date. The secwill return from the rebel service with broken ond of these interesting documents is from fortunes, and even if they should bring back | the wife of Major Monroe, of a Virginia regiwill hold the Connty Clerks to answer for Confederacy, the trash which Blant Dancan | the envelop, to his sister in Richmond. One no use but for cigar lighters; they will be letters, namely, the contemptuons way dnpes until the last; the dnpes of the rebel in which General Bragg is spoken of I leaders at settling day, as they were when learn that this is but an indication of the Southern heart was first fired and precipi- rhe general feeling throughout the South." tated into rebellion; they will be without the Mr. Wellford, it will be observed, after sketchmeans of sustenance and the depredatory hab- ing Lee's plans, says: "Here, in brief, are the its acquired by them when pinched for rations in the field, will be brought home and cause an infinite deal of lawlessuess and mischief nnless the most vigorous preparations are made to prevent them. The civil anthorities must for a long time be powerless to remove anch acourges; banditti will rove about the that the enemy advanced before Lee got ready. country preying without remorse on irland and foe; the animosities growing out of the the programme. bitterness and heet of civil dissension, will blaze ont anew in neighborhoods, where they cannot be extinguished by the ordinary appliances of the courts of justice; traveilers will have to pass over unfrequented routes in armed bands as caravans pass over desert sands to gnard against the attacks of Bedonins; the laws which promise protection to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will be held in abeyance by the desperadoes who are outlaws, and all the proud maniments which guard our property, and the tranquillity of our

families, must for a time be trampled down

by the rnthless feet of a debauched, vindictive.

men in the Union army who will be found.

of the camp and the inexorable martial code.

When peace is conquered and the armed re-

Bramlette, are the most important suggestions that has been made for closing the war. By using the militia for post and garrison inties and for the defence of lines of communication, our armies will be relieved of much irksome routine, and every able-bodled man can be sent to the front. We see the rebels have adopted this policy. Jeff Davis, in one of his recent messages, eays that "the organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuaand desperate disbanded soldiery. How can ble in affording local protection without rewe conceal the apprehensions that there are quiring details and detachments from active orce." The policy is certainly a wise very restive under the mild restraints of the ee. While our reserves are primarily for civil code, when their good behavior has ecal protection, they can, in an emergency, so long been enforced by the stern discipline may also occupy corquered constry, while the main army passes forward to fresh fields.

go through scenes and undergo trials, which will show its powers of eudnrance and recuresources and unconquerable energies were suppose he is the beau of Uireses.

teach the world snother lesson as to the ability of the people to govern themseives, end to show that from the chaotic crash, con- other half bows in sorrow, and all is dark and fusion, and debris of the most terrible civil war which Providence has ever visited upon add vigor to the noble energy which animates man for his arrogance and sluful pride, the that I were a boy or a girl again, sporting elements of social order, respect for law, and light and free, with scarcely a thought of due observance of the rights of property, will care." To first gaze upon a fair young face be reconstructed and restored in all their pris- , radiant with the smiles of youth, and then in tine beenty, symmetry, end power. Our fair later years, when time has made the boy or country has been deluged with blood, but girl a man or a woman, shadowed the brow when the just cause has "found grace in the with thought, and bowed the form with some eyes of the Lord," and we know from the clive deep sorrow, the coloring of the pletare beleaf that the curse has been abated, let comes dark, and to gaze upon it can only as indulge the Christian hope that He will awaken sad thoughts. We have moralized establish His covenant with us, and say, "I thus simply to preface a sad tale of bitter will not again curse the ground, naither will wrong which was related to us by the lang-I again smite any more everything living as cent victim. The voice trembled as she I have done," though the blood of brothers may be on brothers' hands. We cannot however, expect the blessings of Heaven nuless we prepare ourselves to protect them, sud for this purpose we must energize our efforts to restore the supremacy of the laws and to remove as speedily as possible every vestige of the arbitrary military power so this city, as he said, to provide a home. About repugnent to the nature of our people and the harmony of governmental unity. To she arrived in the city. He had her taken to accomplish this our Governor will have need the house of Mrs. Newell, who was the mothof a force of citizen soldiery as conservators of the judicial and constabulstory functions of voluntarily, a draft will be ordered. We can the State, who, when their noble labors he lived peaceably with his wife until Saturare ended, will live under and enjoy the very day, the 7th inst. In the evening he asked brightness of the nuclouded morrow which her to take a walk with him, and when they must make a business of putting down the | must succeed their efforts. The machinery by rebellion, and ley aside all other avocations | which the harmonions working of our government is to be moved in the future must be once. He conducted her to that notorious den east in the moulds of the cons modelled to the delicate forms of the law; and enduring all the privations, fatigues, to prevent all future jarring, it must be lubricated by wisdom, vigilance, and the fraternal place in the future, and left her, promising to spirit which mede the past a "sunny gleam of golden joys," while its motive power must spring direct from the people. Let, then, the Governor be armed with the irresistible pana gruff and decided refusal. A simple con oply of popular confidence, and backed by the try girl, named to the manners of city life, loyal sentiment of the State in determined support of the statute laws. So shall peace be within our borders and plenty spread her bangteons horn in board and garner. If the true her husband continued his visits. On last policy is adopted, we shall soon forget the present sed condition of affairs, when he would have nothing more to do with her;

developed during the war. We will have to

Deed to infliction, to themselves are des and we shall, while holding in grateful remembrance the deeds of those who sustained the integrity of the Union and the honor of not heard or seen anything of him since that our country on the battle-field, learn again to time. The presumption is that he has regard with veneration those who have been intrusted with the execution of our laws, and to respect the laws themselves. While the statues of our heroes are crowned with lanrels we shall feel a great and glowing pride in holding up the iree institutions of our State and em't acing them as our lares and penates, more beantiful with their garlands of peace ske eppeals to the public for some position when contrasted with the terrible sacrifices where an honest living can be earned by we have offered to them.

The Baltimore correspondent, of the earnest sorrow, and more with the simplicity New York World sends that paper two laterof an innecent girl than of a guilty woman cepted rebel letters, one of which is of no lit-No blame can be attached to her in the transaction. She was the unwilling victim of a tle interest. We give it below: scheming scoundrel, who, having tired of

MY DEAR FRIEND: The reason of my not answering your letter of the 21 instant before, is that I could not do so without violating the regulations of the department. Indeed, I cannot give the information you desire now,

sought to work her ruin. Any inquiries in General Lee's plans are perfected, and the President, Secretary, and even grambling B. ere delighted with them: and it only remains for the departments and bureaus to carry out their parts of them. Your conjecture that the seat of war will be transferred to the North is covered and nor remains that the seat of war will be transferred to the North is covered and nor remains that the seat of the relation to the anfortunate woman will be answered in the counting-room of our office. is correct, and you may depend that this time General Lee will be prepared to remain there nutil the Yankees sue for peace. The intention is to give him one hundred and fifty thousend men. The troops will be withdrawn from points of minor importance, and as Charleston and While are a leave, it does Five Prisoners.-A correspondent writing from Bowling Green under date of May 15:h. furnishes some particulars in relation to the ront of Bednett's gang. Major Bristow, on and Mobile are no longer in danger, the troops neer those points can be spared also, so that there will be no difficulty in giving him the required number of men. He gang in Union county. The guarillas offered they were completely routed. Five of the band were made prisoners, and several wound-

to defend it if assailed via the peniasnla, and enough to confront Meade and keep him north of the North Anna, or at all events north of the South Anna, while Lee will make a flank movement and push two columns northwart, both Lengstreet and Stuart going with him. There, in orief, are the plans for the summer campaign, and they will surely be city, while Lee will, with all the torce that

In a few days I will write you again more et length. Remember me to Mrs. Lewis and were not unmindful of the fact, that, to be the girls. Truly, your friend, B. R. WELLFURD, Ja. effective, they must be well mounted and Hon. D. W. LEWIS. armed after the most improved fashion. There are several roving squads of guerilias scatter-The other letter is from one lady to another The World's correspondent accompanies the and it is to be hoped that the 35th Kentucky, and other commands, will succeed in ridding close you two intercepted rebei letters, which the country of their presence. Rannett and his gang have been a great annoyance to the people; and our correspondent thinks that no more trouble in Kentucky need to expected from them. The captured prisoners are confined in Bowling Green They claim to be Kentnekians, and escaped They state that, being anable to rejoin their regiments, they organized for self-protection are all fine-looking men, and one would scarcely expect to find them engaged in such business. It is to be hoped that good looks

being recommended to mercy. If not, we printed and Memminger circulated would be of noticeable fact will be observed in both shall arge that the law be carried out to the plans for the summer campaign, and they Democratic newspaper in the country that approves the policy arged by Mr. Long upon Congress and the country. If the Damocracy of the Second district, in anything like a respeciable number, indores their representative they will occupy an anomalous position in the party, and have to reconsider their action after the meeting of the Chargo Convention, no order to harmanize their views with the platform promulgated by that body. There is nothing more certain than that the politicians, of whom Mr. Long is now regarded the exponent, will be overslaughed in emocratic newspaper in the con will sprely be carried ont, npless, npfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee gets ready, and necessitates a change in the profortnight, it is hardly premature to conclude Certainly Grant has necessitated a change in ed the exponent, will be overslaughed in that convention, and put down with as itself ceremony as other nui ances. The pidding pipers for peace in Hamilton county, will find themselves in the vocative on that occasion, whatever they may do on Saturday night.

Greeness Commercial. Militia reserves, on the plan which has een recently undertaken by many of the

We respectfully commend this admission from a Republican journal to the Unionists amongst us who profess to suffer qualms respecting the quality of the Conservative National Convention. RARBACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Bar-

racks yesterday were two hundred and twen ty-five convalescents from various soints four deserters from Indianapolia. The transfers were two hundred stragglers and recruits to Nashville, and ten to Lexington. Fortyave prisoners were forwarded to Nashville

ion Editors have constant interviews with Gen. McCleilan had one with Gen. Lee after the battle of Antistam, it would be all the better for their reputations.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864

An infamous hoar startled the country yesterday in the shape of a bogus proclama tion from President Lincoln, which recommended a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and called into service 400,000 more men to meet exigencies which the forgery said were of an extraordinary character. We were not deceived as to the gennineness of the document, for there was but one New York paper-the World-which published it. The proprietors of that paper owe it to themselves and to the country to institute the most searching inquiries into its origin, and to let the despicable authors he held up to public scorn and indignation. If it was a ruse of the stock exchange and the speculators in goid, it should be exposed. The irreverence and mocking appeals to the name of Delty and the cruel trifling with the excited feelings of the whole nation deserve most severe reprebension. The agents of the Associated Press were much to blame in placing such a document upon the wires for transmission until its authenticity was fully estab-

not dare to say we were disappointed that the draft passed off, so quietly in this district, but it comes as near to an insignation of that character as possible with-The war cannot close, and peace canent exposing itself to instant detection. not be restored, until the rebellion is crushed. locen't know what we meant by the nico There is no hope of the preservation of the the term "excitement," and says there was Union without the strong arm, and it is an entire absence of excitement on the day-of therefore necessary to employ all the availathe draft. A large crowd was present, it conble strength of the loyal people to accomfesses, but it was sober, quiet, and orderly plish what is so ardently desired. Let, then, So we stated in our evening edition of last the spirited call of Gov. Bramlette for ten Thursday when we said the draft that mornthousand militia meet a prompt response. ing "was a sonrce of deep interest to a large Every veteran who is relieved from post and crowd of spectators, and there has been per garrison duty by a militia recruit will swell feet good nature and much boisterons merrimighty army which is battling for the ment whenever some particular lucky fellows drew a high prize." The Press now intimates The people are the great reserve body which has been called upon to give the finishthat we wish to create dissatisfaction with the ing blow to the armed rebellion. The loyal draft by producing the impression that ining-States have a million men who can, without ice has been done in the apportionment of rious detriment to their business, give one the quota among the counties. We did not intimate that injustice had been done to any bundred days to their country, while the rebels have already expended their last county, but we did think that injustice had strength, and cannot recover any losses they been done to the country, to the Government may experience. Everything is full of hope, and to the volunteer army, if any very great if our people can be induced to shake off the discrepancy had been detected in the returns lethargy which seems to have destroyed all of the county clerks. Instead of suswering their patriotic enthusiasm. One effort more, our question courteonsly, as, with its sources fellow-countrymen, and victory is assured. of information, it was in the power of the Press to do, it calls our statements There is truth and force in the Hadipretended to be gathered from various sources and uplet: from the return of State milltia as fornished by county clerks and other sources which have

the whal perils do environ.
The man who meddies with cold fron;

it makes no difference how the meddling is done or whether the iron is cold from the lukewarmness of the man, his distance from actual conflict, or his using it merely for holiday purposes. There are dangers in its gelidness, and more imminent perils in its calefaction: there is no safety to be found nor comfort to be extracted from the shape it assumes he it the tube of the rifle barrel, the acienlate triangle of the bayonet, the curvilinearity of the sabre, the lanceolated sheen of the epear, the globularness of the cannon ball, the holowness of the bomb, the botryoidal spikebound grapeshot, the circularity of the cenister, or any of the ovate, conical or elongated forms of missiles; whether one fights with it or writes about it, iron in war times is as baneful as in peace it is symbolical of the useful arts, and the surmounting figure on the pillars erected by civilization. It kills soldiers, and it pays no respect to those non-combatants who gather within the army lines to despatch their hurried lines to the newspapers, and who press into the hickest of danger to supply the never-exbausted appetite of the press. "The very front of the offending" of such men is perpetrated in the very front of ont armles, and when once they are in a fray, it is as difficult recede as it was to get there. Ever since Generals Grant and Sherman left their bases

ence, to be recovered in any court or petent jurisdiction, for the use of the Com d commenced to move forward, the xities of the scribes who "meddle with These specific duties are, that the assessor on" to chronicle the events of the war shall annually prepare lists of all persons liapereased. We have lost sight of our ble to be enrolled, and that the Connty Clerks shall, prior to the let of September in every iate, bur own "correspondents," for the est fortnight in the front of Dalton, but on year, transmit to the Adjutant-General a re line between the Rapid Ann and Richturn stating the number of militia enrolled in mond, not only the picking up of intelligence. their counties. Now the Press states, that, in but the forwarding of letters is attended with the draft for Henry county, 1,444 names were great tribulation, perplexity, and danger. put in the wheel and 73 drawn, and in Owen Some of the messengers have been captured county 1,433 were put in the wheel and 65 els, imbued with a chronic d . But in September last the report to the Adjutant-General assigned only 795 as the for stealing, develop themselves even in plagising their correspondence. The New York | whole militia force of Heury county. Why this World cars three of its couriers have been discrepancy of about 650, when the State ensaptured and also some belonging to the Philrolment includes those between the ages of delphia papers. The Inquirer of the latter 18 and 20, which the Federal enrolment does city tells of three who were taken just the not? The Press says its facts are from proper other side of the Rapid Ann by some of the and authentic sources, and asks, "Where is querillas of Stuart's cavalry command; they the ground of complaint?" were stripped of all their money, papers, and complaint been made, but the Press imputes a es, and, like the 'rose cheeked chern- bypocritical object to our inquiries, and striding the blast," they were almost de charges that we intend to originate a feeling of dissatisfaction by making it appear that uded by the blasted rebels before they were ased, after which they had to make their 'supposed is justice" has been done to the ay on foot to Aquia creek "over bank, brazh. ioyal people of Heary county. The real iad scaur," there to build rafts to get out and justice is not to the people of that county, but ail our transports, which when they sucto the State and the whole country, If its assessors reported only 795 men between the in doing, they were in transports figuraand literally. Who says, then, that the ages of 18 and 45 subject to milltis duty, and the Federal special officers found 1,444 bethat the pen is a "lighter toy" than the sword? tween the ages of 20 and 45. We reassert here are no perils that environ the rank and what we said on Tnesday, and in view of the which are not shared by the correspondcorroborating statements made by the Pres ent. They equally understand the "chifts" we emphasize our assertion with greater and how to "dress," to "cover their file leadstrength, that "ench responsible duties as the s," to "form into lines" and "solid column" proper ennmeration of the fighting men of uble column," and to "break into secthe State, in time of actual war, should not be a." When a battle is over the soldier performed in any slovenly manner;" and a a sleep on his laurels, but the letter-writer the facts of the Press are from 'proper and t plant and tend these lanrels or there anthentic sources" of Federal anthority, as ill be no bloom to them, and therefore we ours were from official reports of State auhave come to the conclusion that the same thority, we have yet to obtain an answer to eruginous perils attend the volunteer and onr question, and we again commend the endent. Let us hope, then, that tire enbject to the attention of Attorney-Genthe acts of the soldier may always be correseral Harlan. por dent to the high hopes which are centred on his zeal and prowess, and that the co We take the subjoined extract from the

es to "incline to the right" whenever duty inclines him to write. e have a confirmation of General k's movements in Central Vrrginia from Petersburg Register of Thursday last, sich states that the "Yankees have burned bridge on New river, on the Virginia and seasee Railroad, and destroyed the Dablin with all the cupplies, &c. - Averill's ork." This is all right, except that it was not Averill's work. We learn that Newbern is located two or three miles from the railroad and the Dublin depot is its nearest railroad coint. The New river bridge is about one undred miles west of Lynchburg, and was

dent may always be in soldierly readi-

me four hundred feet long. We shall soon rther from the Army of the Kanawha. hich has no connection with the expedition er Sigel, which seems to have been upanc-In accomplishing an advance. Gen. sak's command is set down in some of the Eastern papers as 30,000 strong, and its immediate object is to destroy all the rebel communication through the southwestern valley Virginia. As his forces advance toward ynchburg, or elsewhere, for we do not know their destination, the Kanawha Valley and all the railroad on the route of its conquest will be garrisoned by the Ohio National Gnards, who have been moved to their various places of destination in ample time to furnish the requisite support.

BARRACHE NEWS .- An average busin as transacted at the barracks yesterday. inety-nine convalescents were received Her quard from Ciucinnati, and two from dianapolis. During the day one hundred at seven strapglers and recrults were forrded to different points, and two prisoners Laxington. No arrests were made noon

Confederate prisoners to the number of riy one thousand arrived in the city from Nachvul e last evening. They were captured Gen. Sherman's army.

The rebels think that the most unome of all meals are those that are a from empty dishes

The rebels can as easily rob the sky re as they can the American flag.

On Tuesday we referred editorially to e apparent inequalities of the operation of the draft in Henry and Owen counties. We gave from the Adjutant-General's report, 195 and 1.508 as the aggregate of the enrolled militia of the respective counties, and 352 and 83 as the volunteers in service from the connies respectively, and asked "why was a larger draft required from Henry county (73) which has volunteered 44 per cent of its ac tive force, than from Owen (65), which has sent but 5 per cent of its enrolled militia?" We asked this question simply, as we stated, or information that we might know whether

ing among loyal men. The Press does

nothing to do with the draft." It will be ob-

served how the Press accomplates the sources

of information that we enjoyed, when we had

but one authority, which was the report of

Adjutant-General Boyle, and it then gives an

The draft was not made for the enrolled

militia. The quota was not based upon the return of the county clerks. Special officers were appointed under an act of Congress to

make an enrolment of all persons between the

ages of twenty and forty-five years, and the draft was made from those so enrolled and the quots was determined by this enrolment.

We knew all this before, but it does not ex-

plain what we desired to know. We found

no fault with the draft. We merely asked why

there was such a discrepancy between the

returns of enrolled militis by the County

Clerks and those of the special United States

in office we want it punished under Sec. 6 of

Art. 2 of the Act of Angust 31, 1862, re-

enacting the State Gnard Law with amend-

All the County Clerks, Assessors, Sheriffs,

or other civil officers, npon whom are devolved the discharge of specifie duties nuder this act

who shall neglect or retuse to obey the pro-visions of law herein specified, shall forfeit and pay not more than five hundred nor less than twenty dollars, for each and every of-

Gazette, the Gazette being the Western organ

tenly following appointment of a Congresonal committee to investigate his depart

ment, present so etartling a juncture of unex-pected events as to demand a fuller explanation

THE CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

Mr. Frank P. Blatt Jr., then the sitting member of the House from the First St. Lou s

district, congit an opportunity, out of order, to make a speech in personal vindication, on the ground that he was about to leave Goggers, and that this would be his last opportunity. Profiting by the courtesy thus obtained he delated almost his whole her the second of the courtesy that obtains

ed, be debated almost his whole hour to an

a sault npon the Secretary of the Treasnry, a leading member of the Cabinet, to whice his own brother also belongs; read anoymous letters, saying that Mr. Chase has given his

son-in-law, Gov. Sprague, a permit to bny cotten, ont of which he would make two mil-

lion dollars; that he had given the profits on the extra eleven millions of five-twenty bouls to Jay Cooke'& Co., ourright; that he had permitted the groeseet frands in all branches of his department, with the understanding that a permitted the profits of the second permitted the groeseet frands in all branches of his department, with the understanding

hat a portion of the profits should be devoted o making him President.

leading member of whose administration was assailed, reappointed the assailant Major General of volunteers, and even of

petaptly resign his position, and demand a

eay that the most earnest remons ranges of such men as Governor Broach, and other leading administration supporters to

Mr. Chae's first impulse was (43 that

y could not but consider the President

It is betraying no secret now to

to making him Pre

than has yet been made public.

of Mr. Secretary Chase:

ments, which provided that

officers, and if there has been any malfeasance

answer to our question as follows:

narsbals themselves.

the United States Deputy Provost Marshals had found any great discrepancies beween the returns of the County Clerks and the more reent enumeration or enrolment made by the This article of ours is made the subject and ceasion of a characteristic assault from the new organ of the Republican party here, the Daily Press, saying we are utterly reckles; in the statement of facts, and that our object is to produce discord and alienation of feel

> tion of the charges should have been con It appears from this statement, which we observe is on all sides accepted as au heatic, that Mr. Chese's first impulse, on fearning that Mr. Lincoln had gone so far as to violate his oath of effice in order to bestow an important commission on his Secretary's assailant in the Honse, was instantly to resign his position, but that he was persuaded by some of his friends so far to check this impulse as to wait for the official report of his assallant's speech, when a more damaging assault from another quarter suddenly complicated his situation in such a way that be felt compelled to defer his resignation until the charges against him should nn dergo investigation. It seems a little strange that Mr. Chase was not prompted to this very sensible resolution by the situation as originally created by the charges of General Blair. Would not his resignation then have seemed "like conf ssing adgment"? If not, we do not see why. Be this as it may, we are left to infer that Mr. Chase intends to resign when the pending investigation is over. He has evilen'ly taken keen and deep nmbrage at t'e conduct of Mr. Lincoln. He indeed mus have been something more or less than hnman to have been insensible to such an acnot only against Mr. Chase, but against the constitution and the people. The worst of it is, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, that Mr. Lincoln appears to have sinned against the onstitution and the people just to get a lick at his rivall "The quarrel is a very perly quarrel as it stands." The people, if they are not smitten with judicial blinduess, will make a clean sweep of the whole set in November.

GARRISON ON LINCOLN-FORNEY ON GAR. son.-At the recent celebration of the thirfirst anniversary of the American Anti-Sla very Society In the city of New York, Wil llam Lloyd Garrison, the great he-abolitionist of the country, thus came to the rescue of Mr. Lincoln from the hands of Wendell Pnil-

Our friend Phillips has said, very that the American people have laid do we the principle that once in four years they mean ook their administration in the face, see if if is worth while to change it. But the have not committed themselves to the term principle—they have not been so for ; they say that every four years they look and see whether they will their President or not; but they hold to the principle that they keep him in office for eight, to ty, or fifty years, if he and they live enough, and they like each other wellens keep Applause.] So they are coming together inis karon to look at him; and I can only express he conviction of my own mind, that whe they shall come legether, and shall look the fact in the face, that no man in this nation is now so hated and detested by the rebels of the South and all at the North who sympathize with the rebels, as Abraham Lincoln, they will make up their minds that he will do to "ruu the machine" four years longer, [Eu-

that the whole of justice has not vet done to the uegro; grant that here and the -whether they themselves have bee of the United States, amenable to public as iment could not, if he wished to do it, tre There has no trials nuknown to any man, in any age of th world, in official station-when I rem asjority, even at this hour, is the sedition dement of the North; and then rememb nember that this Administration has re zed the independence of Liberia and Ha mination of our great struggle for the sup and prolonged applause.]

Wherenpon Forney, Mr. Liucoln's particular lar friend, exclaims in a strain of mingled philosophy and gratltnde: "There is some-Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati thing refreshing in the fact that the great anti-slavery pioneer, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has not permitted himself to take a low and narrow view of the obligations of the original The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury was seriously considering the copriety of resigning his office, and the sufabolitionists to the cause of their country in this dark and trying bour. At the late meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Now York, held at Dr. Cheever's church, Mr. Wendell Phillips made a speech, which, in view of passing events and coming responsibilities. was, to say the least of it, querulous and gratuitous. Mr. Garrison, the President of the society, in the chair at the time, followed Mr. Phillips, and expressed bimself in a different vein, as the enbjoined paragraph will show. Mr. Garrison is a far-seeing man He regards the organization, of which he is undonbiedly the real leader, as having almost completed its mission, and he feels that rear of our armies to relieve the regular vol it is time to disband that organization, or else to make it useful to the party which has encceeded to l1, and which is now arrayed against slavery with the whole people at its back, and with the Administration of the government earnestly and practically in its favor. Waiving the element of gratitude in this acknowledgment, we invite attention to the strengthened ranks and fresh troops to bring to making him President.

Mr. Blair indomed these charges himself; said that the Secretary's position had been ench a disgraceful and disgusting sight that even Chase got ashamed of it; that now Mr. Chase was at work underground and in the dark, ronning the Pomeroy machine on the public morey as vigoronely as ever; that Mr. Chase's banking agente, Treasury scents, and special agents had all been brought into requisition to forge and counterfeit and tell lies to break him (Blair) down for exposing their master and holding kim up to public contempt and ecorn; that Mr. Chase's programme embraced the tactics, the intrigue, corruption, and frand of Calboun and Biddle combined. This autonishing speech in the House was made on Fridey, April 22.

Ou Saturday, April 23, the Presiden', the leading member of whose administration philosophy. Both are gennine, but the latter is worthy of especial notice. It asserts that the Republican or self-styled Union party has succeeded to the old abolition party, inclui- heart pulsates feverisbly with solicitale for ing the little of its mission that ie yet un- the result, our people do not eeem to realiz completed. What is this remnant? Simply negro equality. This is now the only ontstanding | selves may be to blame. If, in their crimi demand of the old abolition party against the Republicans. The Republican party has settled all the other demands according to their terms. I dence, they do not extend to our armies in the And it now promises to settle this demand in | field anch co-operative aid as will insure the like manner. Hence Garrison, like Simeon | entire success of our armies, and the total rout of Jernsalem, is ready to depart in peace. He has experienced the consolation of Israel. He reverently surrenders the old abilition party to its enccessor and the heir of its unfinished hopes. He owns the Republican party as his party and declares for Abraham Lincoln as

> 'is a far-seeing man." The compliment richly deserved.

senting that his resignation at this crisis would produce the greatest public danger, induced the Secretary to delay his proposed action. He finally decided to wait for the official re-Meantime he was called to Philadel-Some days later Mr. James Brooks, De

atic member from New York, and Enter the Evening Express, from his place in the louse renewed these and brought othbarges, declaring that one of the bureause the Tresenry Department had beed usined into a place for midnight orgics and licentiousness, too gross to be described before the gatteries; and that he held himself responsible for oving it. These charges, thus gravely ade, seemed to Mr. Chase's friends to deand authoritative refutation, and at the rliest possible moment a resolution was ed, raising a committee of investi gation, with ample power to send for pe sons and papers. Returning to Washington Sa'nrday evening, Mr. Chase found this new element introduced to complicate his situation. To resign now would seem like con fessing judgment, like colors. judgment-like acknowledging rnth of the moustrons calumnies starte i the opposition, and by their fitting atly, Frank Blair. Painful, therefore, as his

riends not to be too confident, though we ask them at the same time to be hopeful. Gen. Lee, no donbt, has slowly retired, but only after terrible resistance, and only from a strong point to a stronger one. If he could resist us so terribly where he has fought us, we may well apprehend what he can do in the new and more powerful position that he has now essumed and fortified, and still more may we epprehend what he could do if he should decide to fall back behind the Gibraltar defences t Richmond. We should dread to see our great and noble army dashed precipitately against such ramparts as will in all probability protect the Army of Virginia in any coming enconater, whether south of Richmond or at Richmond itself. Our high confidence in General Grant makes us think that he will risk no ench perilous battle. We have great doubt whether he can defeat his formidable enemy unless by flanking him and entting off his supplies. And assuredly it is a very diffienit thing to flank and cut off an army of a hundled thousand men or more. It would equire double the number-one half of the dcuble on one side, the other haif on the other. Under a Republican form of govern ment regular armies do not constitute the reat bulwark of its protection. This truth s conally applicable to the standing force front. Mr. Lincoln has sinned in this matter | which all nations require and to the volunteer levice for a war which are called out upon oc-

essions of imminent necessity. The source of

all power is in the people, and as our elections

are thing controlled so we must look to the citi-

tive strength which will eventually terminate

the war. It is upon this principle that the

authorities have advised the calling out of the

Gev. Bramlette has addressed such stirring

appeals to the enrolled militia of Kentncky.

The army of Gen. Grant has already been

trengthened by reinforcements, and the pow-

er of the government to add to them is limited

only by the zeal with which the State militia

will organize to occupy ports, guard commu-

nications, &c., so that all veteran detachments

may be relieved from such mere routine du-

lies, and pushed to the front. Gen. Sher-

which, while he holds them, assure peace to

the soil of Kentucky, has fought many des

perate battles, and the lists of his killed and

scunded, which we give in part to-day, show

he terrible desperation of the rebel resistance,

Lese successive conflicts. If the ten thousand

ilitia called for by our Governor were now

n service, we should be able to send down to

Sherman's relief all the volunteer veterans

who are scattered throughout Kentneky, from

the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, while our

itizen soldiers could do all these duties which

nve kept the volunteers so far removed from

he theatre of active operations. There is a

diuble value in the rapid organization of the

Sinte militia; it disengages the veterans from

bksome routine duties, and permits them to

go to the front where they can win distinct

tion and serve their country more effectively

and it relieves our gallant soldiers in the front.

w bo, during nearly the whole of the current

menth, have endured such nnexampled fa-

tignes. It is all important that Grant and Sher-

man should have the men and means to attac

the rehels whenever they see an advantageous

time or position. Procrastination is strength

o the Confederates, who are led to believe

his summer's campaigns they will be recog-

ized and suffered to destroy the Union, bu

conshing the rebellion and depriving the in-

npon their ability to prolong their resistance

to the enforcement of the laws and their at-

at home; they have but moderate distances

between them and their bases of supply; they

have erected fortifications, behind which their

tired and exhausted men can reconcrate: but

Grant and Sherman are c. mpelled to advance

in spite of all natural and engineering imped-

iments, and it is therefore the first daty of

the people to give all possible strength and

freshness to our Generals, that they may hnrl

the loyal masses against the men

who are still battling to destroy their coun-

try. Without continual reinforcements the

fliciency of our commanders will be greatly

impaired, for the rains which have impeded

their operations and advance do not interfere

with Lee, who can take advantage of the ele-

mental obstacles to rest his men, while our

friends bave to toil through mud and mire i

be condemned to the most irksome inaction

The wbole nation has made up its mind to

matter what obstacles may be interposed to

immense advantages over Lee and Sherman

has driven Johnston from his strongly defend

ed and carefully selected places. Every ster

they take to reap the results of these advan-

tages, carries them further from their and

plies, involves more fatigne and danger, and

demands more imperatively the active co-op-

eration of every able-bodied man of the nation

Will Kentucky fail to do her part of this great

call for militia reserves? We sincerely hop

not, but we want to see more energy exhibite i.

tion of the mflitia of the States need not be

confined to home service. There shou'd be a

unteers who are now kept out of action for

the purpose of guarding prisoners, caring for

the wonnded, and attending to the hospitals.

All this could be as well done by the milities

as by the regular Federal regiments of many

years service, and the result would be that ou

the campaign to a decided termination

While the greatest anxiety pervades all ciasas

to know the army news, and the universal

the fact that in case of reverse they them

nal lukewarmness, or, what is equally dan

gerons, their foolish and vain-glorions confi-

of the rebels, all the blood of the last fort-

night has been shed in vain, and all our treas

use has been expended with no substantial

advantage as a recompense. We so netimes

ad patriotism of our people when our duty

see us to refer to such things, for we know

bat we have no more loyalty or patriotism

an those we assume to advise or admonish

out we can claim that our opportunities for

rome extended, and that, when we read the

long and circumstantial accounts of our army

crerations, learn from the rebel papers what

aveying the whole field of operations are

fiel as if we were insulting the latelligence

department commanders could mave on with

The advantages to result from an organiza-

and that his army is necessarily weakened in

who is guarding the ontposts.

A voice. Butler is more bated.

The President continued: Great that there are many sad things to look in the face; grant that the whole of institute the same of t there are things which are to be deplored and to be redressed; still, looking at the question broadly, and comprehensively, and philosophically, I think the people will ask another oue hair's-breadth in advance of Abraham Lincoln? [Applanse] Whether they are not conscious that he has not only been fully up with them, but, on the whole, a little beyond them? [Applause] As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the President of the Linited States appropriate to relief cend public centiment in any direction. [Appleuse ] Fer my own part, when I remember the trials through which he has passed, the perils which have surrounded him—perils and ow fearfully corrupt was the public senti-tion of the North, to say nothing of the outh; when I remember what he has had to sal with; when I remember how nearly a that Abraham Lincoln has struck the chain from the limbs of more than three millions of slaves [applause]; that he has expressed his earnest desire for the total abolition of slavery; that he has implored the Border States to get rid of it; that he has recognized the manhood and citizenship of the colored population of our country; that he has armed no pards of a bundred thousand of them, and recognized bem as soldiers under the flig: when I roti; when d remember that it has struck a death-blow at the foreign slave trade by granting the right of search; when I rememter that we have now nearly reached the culpression of the rebellion and its cause, I do not feel disposed, for one, to take this occaany occasion, to say anything very against Abraham Lincoln. [Lond

his candidate for the Presidency.

This is certainly philosophical, and, what i more to the purpose, eminently rational and segacious. "Mr. Garrison," siys Forney

Civil Generals have got to be too civil and out of Congress, East and West repre- to the enemy to fight him to much purpose. I they bope for and upon what they build their ! enemy.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864

nearly all the certainty of a mathematical We think there can be no question that demonstration that a noble uprising of the the series of battles between the Army of the militia reserves of the loyal States would ren-Potomac and the Army of Virginia is the der illnsory the cherished hopes of the rebels and reanimate the noble bands of patriots most extraordinary one in history. Certainly who are now encountering toils and privawe have read of no parallel to it. Not one of tions on the battle-field, we should be more the world's great battles, so far as we are inormed, lasted more than two days, one army recreant to onr high duties as jonrnalists and "sentinels on the watch-towers" or the other giving way at the end of that time, but this frightful conflict between than would the people he in their luke warmness or careless indifference did we not daily Grant and Lee for nine or ten days has been enewed, day after day, with the most horriand incessantly reiterate onr earnest exhorta le slaughter. The Federal loss in killed, tions for a prompt response to Gov. Bramlette woneded, and captured, is said to be not less when be says: "Kentnckians to the rescne! than 40,000, and the loss of the rebel?, though want ten thousand six months' troops at hey fought in most cases from behind breast-Do not besitate! Come! I will lead yon. Let us help to finish the war and save works and from within intrenchments, was t is thought, equally great. our government!" We do not see the activity nor hear the response which we hoped, It is needless to speculate as to what the reult of this great campaign will be, for the rebut it is not yet too late, though every day's delay adds fresh victims to the war, and takes ult itself will soon come to us, and every man must be anticipating it with the deepest from the resources of the treasury. It seems to us that the call of Governor Bramiette is and intersest anxlety. We would warn our such a stirring nature that every man should hasten to his standard, and, if neces-

> "Honest Old Abe!"-Mr. Lincoln says in bls letter to Mr. Hodges:

eiument."

sary, he ready to follow his lead to the front.

days "to finish this war and save our gov-

main expectations of success, and know with

When, early in the war, General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the aiming of the blacks, I objected, because did not yet think it an indispensable nec ity. When, still later, General Hunter at-empted military emancipation, I again for-orde it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, which, in mairch, and may, and only, to the made rarrest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for ary emancipation and arming the black uld come, unless averted by that measure They declined the proposition, and I was, in They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the constitution, or of laying strong hard npon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I boped for greater gain than loss; hnt of this I was not entirely confident.

Mr. Lincoln here says in other words that when he proposed compensated emancipation to the Border States he believed, that, if they rejected the proposition, he would have to emsneipate and arm the blacks as he has done. He says he believed this when he made the proposition.

He made the proposition on the sixth of March in 1862. Four days afterwards, he inzen soldiery for the supply of the really effec- vited the Border Cougressmen to meet bim In a confidential interview, for the express and exclusive purpose of explaining the proposition to them and ot urging it upon them. militia reserves of the several States, and that | The Border Congressmen, as is well known, accepted this invitation; and, during the interview which followed. Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, directly interrogated Mr. Lincoln upon the very point in question, and received a lirect answer in the negative, as will be seen in the following extract from the report of the interview drawn up by Mr. Orisfield himself immediately after the close of the interview and signed by Mr. Crittenden and others who

> Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, asked what ould be the effect of the refused of the States of accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President tooked to any policy beyond the ecceptone or rejection of his scheme.
>
> The Parsident replied, that he had no deions beyond the action of the States on this rticular subject. He should lament their re-al to accept it, but he had no designs beyond ir refusal of it.

were present:

Mr. Lincoln, speaking in confidence, assured these Congressmen, that, if the Border States rejected the proposition, he should lament their decision, but he had "no designs then believed, that, if the Border States rejected the proposition, he would have to eman cipate and arm the slaves of the South. What said then and what he now says are mntually contradictory. Either the former was nntrue or the latter is.

But this is not all. We further quote from he authenticated report of this interview as follows: Mr. Meuzies, of Kentncky, inquired if the

President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry ont his cheme of emancipation the President replied he thought there wa uot, aud, according to the structure of our government, there could not be, He then went off into a course of remark not qualify-

ng the foregoing declaration, nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his hat if they can withstand onr armies daring Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Merylaud looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up to the Union armies is delegated the task of surgents of every hope they may have built if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rin or the race, out thereithe like to be correed into emancipation, either the direct action of the goveanment, or by i they could be rid of the race; but they did no the direct action of the government, or by indi-rection, as through the emancipation of the slaves of this District, or the confiscation of titude of treason to the government. Lee and Joe Johnston may be said to be fighting Southern property as now threatened; and he hought before they would consent to conside this proposition they would require to be in

med on these points.

The President replied that unless 'he was belled by the act of God or the Confederate rmies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Mary and had nothing to fear, either for her s bilities or her interests on the points referred Mr. Crisseld Immediately added: President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland they would conider your proposition with a much better eeling than I fear without it they would be

nclined to do."
The President. "That (meaning a publi tion of what he said) will not do, it would orce me into a quarrel betore the proper time and, again intimating as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was

mpending, he said "be did not wish to en-connter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided." an attack has been determined upon or else There was then pending in Congress, as should be remembered, a bill emancipating the slaves of the District of Columbia, and the fact that this war must now be pushed, no also a bill emancipating the slaves and confiscating all the other property of the people in the advance of our armies. Grant has gained rebellion. These are the measures to which Mr. Crisfield alluded, as exemplifying his remark that the people of Maryland "did not like to be coerced into emancipation either by the direct action of the government or by indirection." Mr. Lincoln, it will be remarked. solemnly asseverated that he would not sanction either measure. Yet, in the face of this solemn asseveration, he gave his official aspection to the former measure in a little duty and be shamed by the promptitude of the action of her sister States in responding to the npwards of a month afterwards, and in less than three menths later he gave his official senction to the latter measure; and, in the course of the next eighty days, he issued the preclamation of emancipation, in the face of his deliberate and emphatic assurance at the same interview. Thus in less than six months sufficient force of raw troops sent down to the Mr. Lincoln publicly violated svery part of

> the pledge which he gave in confidence to the Border Congressmen. Concerning Mr. Lincoln's honesty we own we are forced to think with the Chase men, as we have owned before. "The cant," says their manifesto, "about 'Honest Old Abe' was at first amusing; it then became ridiculous: but now it is absolutely criminal." This is a melancholy truth; bnt, if the "cant" about Mr. Lincoln's honesty is "absolutely c:iminal," what must the thing itself be? Our readers can take the rule of moral proportion and solve this problem for themselves.

FORREST TERRATENINO HUNTSVILLE-GEN SMITH FORTIFYING .- The Cairo Democrat of the 17th inst. has late and important news from Huntsville, Alabama, up to last Thursday evening. When our informant left, the rebel Gen. Roddy had united his forces with those of the notorious Forres', and the two together were menacing our forces at Hnutsville, Ala. Our boys were all in good spirits, and expected to defend the place to the last. General John E. Smith was in command of our forces, and had impressed all the citizens and others living there to make them work on the fortifications, in order to offer as strong a recistance as possible. Our informant states that if the rebels attacked the place he had u doubt but that they would be most handsom.

A General should remember, that, while he takes his time, he gives time to the

We have been asked the question from arious quarters how long the payment of the three hundred dollars commutation exempts the person paying it from draft. We have not the law by ns for immediate reference, but onr impression is distinct, that, should another draft be required, every man who has paid the commutation would have to run the chance of being again drawn to serve his country. As long as the Government can get able-bodied substitutes by paying bonnties from the commutation foud, its porposes are answered, but no payment can perpetually exonerate a citizen from the duty he owes to bis country of serving her against foreign or domestic foes.

In reference to this subject, the Cincianat

to the Government \$300 to commute their ser

vices, instead of hiring substitutes, fail to do

the best thing they could, under the circum-

stances, for either themselves or the Govern-

ment. We presume the commutation is con-

erally paid because it is the most realy way

of dispesing of the hasiness; but mont, no

donbt, do it under the impression that the pay-

ment of the money to the Government will exempt them from another draft as long as and remain in service for the next hundred the procuration of a substitute would: and this impression will be strengthened by a misquotation of the law la the Ciacin. nati Times of Monday, declaring that "in no isstance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money, or the procuration of a enbstitute, extend he ond one year." The law reads "for the procuration of a substitute," and refers to the payment of commutation money to the Government for this purpose. But the 5th sec. tion of the law provides "that any persor drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvou?, fur nish an acceptable enbstitute," and that "i such substitute is not liable to draft, the per son furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is no liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted." Therefore, if a drafted man, with his \$300, can procure an alien, a minor, or a man over 45 years of age, as a substitute. he will be exempt from further draf s for three years; while the payment of \$300 t the Government will only exempt until the next call for more soldiers. A man might well afford to pay \$50 or \$100 more in order to avoid another draft; but as Govergment and local bonnties are not now in the market, recruits can, we understand, be readily obtained for \$300. And as Government wants men worse than money, this is an additional consideration for procuring substitutes. Still another consideration is, that the furnishing of recrnits will lessen the probability of another draft. We commend these facts to the serious reflection of drafted

> The Cincinnati papers also state that a young man, who was reported exempted on the ground of being the only son of a widowed mother, filed such a plea for exemption but was not exempted, as no such canse tor exemption is allowed under the present regulatious.

The despatches on our first page give many of the details of the late fighting near Petershurg between the forces of Gen. Butler and those of Gen. Beauregard. The fighting was desperate, and Federal and rebel snecesses alternated like day and night. Our men un donbtedly fought with terrible concage, but we are much afraid that the general results were on the rebel side. Our feurs are founded upon the fact that not only are heavy Federal repulses reported, but Butler's entire force is represented to have fallen back to its intreuchment. The anthor of the despatch says that Butler beyond their refusal." Now he says that he | within his fortifications, is considered safe, but this isn't all that our anthorities have been professing to expect. It isn't half. We have been told that he had got to the very edge of Petersburg, and, that he was bound for Richmond, but now we hear that he has fallen back, we know not what distance, and our only consolation is that he is thought to be safe in his intrenchments

We have no doubt in the world that Batler was greatly ontgeneraled in this late affair. There never was the slightest reason or tolerable pretext for his appointment to a Major-Generalship. What is to be expected when mere lawyers and politicians are pitted in the field by our Government against the ablest military leaders of the rebel Confederacy?

The telegraph informs us that the New York World and the Journal of Commerce have been seized by the Provost Guards for the publication of the bogus proclamation purporting to have been issued by the President. The despatch is said to have been transmitted through the Independent Telegraph Company; and as it was received late at night the Editors of those papers should not be held responsible for the infamous fraud. but the person who placed the despatch in the office can be found ont, and, if he can be le gally strung up, we should be pleased to hea of that cousnmmation of his villainy. The Herald, it is said, printed an edition of tweny thousand before discovering the decel and then suppressed the whole, while the Times and Tribune denonnced it as a forgery,

as we thought it the moment it met our eye. BARRACES NEWS .- The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were unusually light. Forty-seven convalescents were reported as ariving from Indianapolis and Cincinnati Four prisoners were received from Indiana. eight from Cincinnati, and two from the Military Prison. The transfers largely-overbalanced the receipts. Two hundred and fifty stragglers and recruits were forwarded to Nashville, six to Lexington, and nine to Washington. Twenty-one prisoners were transferred to Nashville, cight to Bowling G:cen, three to Munfordville, one to Gallatin and sixteen to Lexington. George Humphrey, sentenced to serve ont the balance of his term of enlistment at Dry Tortugas, was forwarded to have his sentence carried into

effect. If is related that in the afternoon of the bloody day of Waterloo, as Wellington threw himself into one of the hollow squares of infantry, he observed to the officers, "This is hard pounding, gentlemen, but we will pound the longest." Again he remarked, "Three times I have saved this day by perseverance." If the power of perseverance is to decide our battles, the Army of the Potomac. which has been pounding rebels for nearly a fortnight, ought to be successful, and General Grant's determination to fight the campaign ont if it takes the whole summer has the real Wellingtouian spirit about it.

there were one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven one hundred days' men in camp at Chicago, ready to be mustered into the service. It is believed at Springfield that Illinois's quota of twenty thousand is nearly, if not quite, full. In lows, recruiting has been going forward rapidly during the past week, Covernor Stone and his military assistants being very active in efforts to hasten np the work. In Wisconsin, also, some progress s making in raising troops for the epecial rvice. The quotas of Indiana and Ocio are reported full.

A lady, noted for the acuteness and accuracy of her observation of life and soc bears her testimony to a remarkable physio-logical fact, owing to moral canses, which is worth stating for the purpose of its being verified. She affirm, that, of the births taking place in this city, those which occur lies whose attachment to the Unio: is decided and zealous are mostly bays, while in families in which there is a decided sympathy for the accession cause they are girls.

N. Y. Home Jon nat. We hope that this, if true, doesn't indicate that the war will last so long that the biys born at this time will grow up to take part

The Nashville train arrived on 'ine act night. Passengers report all quiet along the road. Seventy Confederate prisoners, capthred at Resaca by Gen. Sherman's army, were brought up by the train. They were assigned quarters in the Military Prison,

SATURDAY, MAY 2i, 1864.

The cheering news of the continued

access of Gen. Sherman and his progress into he interior of Georgia comes to us from offirial sources though we have no particulars of the advance. The possession of Rome, Kingston, and Cassville is of the highest military importance. Kingston is in Case county, and from it a railroad deflects from the Western and Atlantic road, extending twenty miles to Rome. Cassville depot is seven miles south of Kingston, and fifty-two miles from Atlanta, which will doubtless he Sterman's next objective point, from the ine of the Elowah river. This stream is a ranch of the Cooss, which latter, with the Gazette says that drafted men who pay over Tallapcoss, forms the Alabama river. Kingston is atout 34° 15' north latitude, and 8° west lorgitude from Washington. Rome formerly presented an arsenal and iron works, but he machinery has been removed, which shows that although the Georgia rebels were very defiant, and piled oaths upon caths that no Federal troops should ever enter their State, still their bamp of caption was well developed and they thought an ounce of prevention better than a ton of cure. Now Rome has fallen. The line of the Etowah river stretches from Rome to the railread about seven miles helow Casaville etation, where there are extensive iron works which must have been of great value to the rebeis for the supply of that metal. South of this line the country appears by the map to be nrimpeded by any mountains, and the only hatinction between it and Atlanta is the Chattabocchee river which crosses the railroad about ten miles above that city. All the railway roules of Virginia and Tenuessee meet at Atlanta. It is the Western terminas of the Georgia road, and roads from Columbus and Montgomery, Alabama, reach there. When Atlanta is in our possession another great link of communication between the east and west of the Confederacy will have been broken. A year ago to-day, on May 21, 1863,

General Grant ordered a general assanl; noon

the rebel works at Vicksburg, which, after

nine honrs' severe fighting, was repulsed, with a loss to the Union army of nearly two thousand killed and wounded. But in less than six weeks from the time of this repulse Vicksburg was in our pessession, after having heen le'd by the rebels since January, 1861, when the Governor of Mississippi sent artillery to fortify it, and erected a series of forts miles in extent to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river. We refer to this incident of the war to show that General Grant prisnes his purposes with that determination which must always insure success He has never yet failed in the nitimate accomlishment of his military plans. It was thought that Vickshurg was impregnable, and, while all the resources of Grant's gening were put in requisition to overcome the natnral and artificial strength of the position, the timid were prophesying his failure and the fault-finding were captionaly charging him with nunccusary delay. But when the country was startled with the joyful news that Vicksburg was ours, then all applauded the perseverance and the generalship which had secured the mastery. The breath of popular applance is as variable as "the uncertain glories of an April day" or the shade of the "quivering aspen," but true merit and real genius work their way to results without being influenced by the shouts of the crowd or the criticisms of rivals ry or jealousy; and the animating impulse of Gen. Grant when he wrote, after the sixth day of very hard fighting in Virginia, "I propess to fight it out on this line, if it takes all nummer," is the same determination which fought out the siege of Vicksburg in spite of nnmerous repulses and many of the untoward accidents of war. He has another enterprise on hand now, and if he does not move to its fulfilment as rapidly as some, who know nothing about his surroundings or his plaus, imagine he ought to advance, we think the most perfect confidence may be reposed in him; hut, at the same time, the entire nation should show that it is ready and willing to

support, strengthen, and reinforce him to the ntmost extent of bis need or its capacity. We believe that our military anthorities have at last got into proper working order, and that the Lientenant-General now is enaroted censure of invidious and garrulons old fegies. He has determined to crush the rebellion, and fortunately it has been in his power to demand compliance with all his requests to effect his object. As far back as Angust, 1861. Col. Marcy, then at New York, neged Gen. McClellan to make a positive and nnconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops he required. Col. M. said men will not volunteer now and drafting is the only successful plan, and the people will appland such a plau, rely upon it." General McClellan wrote to the President in coase

quence of this suggestion, as follows: WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. Sin: I have just received the enclosed despatch in cipher. Colouel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary or War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrolment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rasidity, drafts be made at once. We must have

Respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO, B. McCLELLAN,

This recommendation was made a month

Mejor-General U. S. A.

after the battle of Ball Ran, and on the very day that Gen. McClellan assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, though be had been called to the position on the 221 of July. It was made, too, at a time when rapid recruiting was going on all over the North and West; when many of the three months' regiments were enlisting for the war; when the Government was receiving offers of men by telegraph, and the Governors of States were issuing proclamations urging all to fly to the general defence. The necessity of energetic action to reinforce the Army of the Potomac was thus declared nearly three years ago, but the advice was never acted noon so as to be of any benefit to Gen. McClellan. Now, thanks to Providence, a wiser policy is paramount, and every energy of the nation and the most active co-operation of the authorities are directed to the strengthening of General Giant. What a contrast do the telegrams of Penineula, calling vainly for more 1:00ps, present to the zeal which now animates the public mind when it sees that the Administration, however tardily, has been compelled to do ustice to the Army of the Potomac. The New York Evening Post, which has been one of the most severe and unlind ceasurs upon the McClellan policy, now gives as the fit answer to Gen. Grant: It is this, that if it takes every man in the

Clellan had been thus heartily supported, he

untry, all will go to sustain him there and to beat and destroy the enemy. Grant has set his strong, imperturbable face; he will not give Red river is reported rising a little.' way; and he must be supported, streug; ened, reinforced, now and all the time, na ned, reinforced, now and an end of the selection of the selection. He who thinks now of defeat or retreat is not worthy of the name of American. There is no issue possible for ns ont of this ontest in Virginia but victory entire victory. If the nation which is at the back of the Army of the Potomac could suf-fer that army to be repulsed, to be forced into retreat, to recress the Rapid Ann foiled or beaten, then that nation would deserve and eive the brand of cowardice and impotence. Whatever Gen. Grant wants, be it men or supplies, he must have, no matter what clands in the way. If the army needs food, it must have it it another army is sent to carry it down to Grant's camps. If it needs men to replace its 1938s, let the call come—men will not be wanting. If to succeed in this struggle it is necessary to crowd the whole srea of Virginia between Washington and Spottsylvania with men, it must be done. Gall upon the people in time; call at once if there is the remotest possibility that Grant will need more men or made supplies than are Whatever Gen. Grant wants, be it men of it is.

could have suppressed the rebellion in the burned by Roddy's command, and sixty Fed-

East, as Grant reopened the Mississippi, during | eral soldiers taken prisoners.

there is the remotest presenting that are will need more men or more supplies that are now in Washington. Leave nothing to chance; for a day, even an hour of delay, a difference of ten, or five, or two thousand mer. more or less, may make to us the difference of t ence between repulse and complete, entire

last year? In our supreme joy and satisfac tion at the knowledge that wisdom has a leugth been infused into our conncils, and that the extreme radicals are now as clamorous as the conservatives always have been for sending the entire strength of the nation to back our armies, we will not refer to those reflec tions which the conduct of the radicals now in reference to the energetic Grant and their persistent efforts to embarrass McClellan when n command must naturally anggest, will rather join the naiversal acclaim and demand that nothing shall be lett to chance, and that new reinforcements shall be sent to the Aimy of the Potomac in such over whelming numbers that the rebels under Lee will quail before it, and Grant be enabled to proclaim. tefore the summer has far advanced, that the military power of the rebellion has been crushed, and the government has it in its pow-

been contemned and Insulted. The plan of the campaign and the my vision of its details undonbtedly belong to Gen. Grant; but he has had, at every stage of is execution, the zealons, vigo: us, and of verything in his power to insure success; and cretary Stanton has, in the same manner, devoted all the energy and impulsive enthr-slasm of his nature to the promot supply of everything essential to the perfect execution of the plans and purposes of the Licatemant-General.—New York Times.

er to resume the enforcement of the laws and

sustain the inviolability of the constitution.

where they have for more than three years

We hope this is true. We do not doubt that is; for Mr. Lincoln now undonbtedly considers his personal aspirations in greater dancer from the defeat of our arms than from the victor on the field. And in this opinion

his Secretary donbtless shares. But such has not always been the case. Is preeminently was not the case when Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary turned noon the Army of the Potomac that cold shoulder whose treezing touch the heroic commander acknowledged in this memorable letter to the Secre-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC I now know the whole history of the day.
On this side of the river, the right bank, we sed several strong attacks; on the let ack onr men did all that men could doat soldiers could accomplish-but they we over whelmed by vastly superior numbers who as feer I had brought my last reserves into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most desperate battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men-those battalions wo ought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. My regulars were sa-perb; and I count upon what are left to turn mother battle in company with their gall comrade of the voluteers. Had I (20,000 twenty-thousand, or even (10,000) ten thou and, fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could ake Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat. and save the material and personnel of the

aimy.

If we have lost the day, we have yet pr served our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this hattle because my force was teo small I again repeat that I am not responsible for ave man who has been needlessly sacrificed -day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes nt, to do this, the Government must view ti matter in the same carnest light that I do.
You must send me very large reinforcement,
and send them as once.
I shall draw back to this side of the Chickshominy, and think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this ha

tle we have lost nothing bn: men, and thos te best we have.

In addition to what I have already said, I ally wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungener when I said that my force was too weak mercly reiterated a truth which to day has been too plainly proved. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men, I could gain the victory to morrow. know that a few thousand more men would have changed this battle from a defeat to a victory; as it is, the Government, and cannot, hold me responsi

I feel too earnestly to-night, I have seen too many dead and wounded con otherwise than that the Government has not sustained this army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other

persons in Washington. You have done your best to secrifice this rmy.

G. B. McCLELLAN, army. Mojor-Goueral.
To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec y of War.

bled to execute military plaus without the iu- McClellan is in itself enough to damn this men were forwarded to Nashville, four to terference of stupid civilians and the par- Administration to eternal infamy. In its Lexington, and four to Cincinnati. consuming light the frail and gossamery euloginm of the Times disappears like flax that is burnt with fire. And no eulogium of firmer texture would fare any better. Well do the friends of Mr. Chase declare,

hat, if Mr. Lincoln had adhered vigorously to the conservative policy, he "might loug since have ended the rebellion." sake of his country he had stood by General McClellan as for his own sake be is standing by General Grant, the war would now be ended, the States would be in their places under the Constitution, the Union would be restored, the merry sor; s of peace rescunding through all this mir land, and the nation, resuming its high career of prosperity and of grandeur, would be hailed once more and with deepening admiration as the Model Republic of the world. The indefinite postponement of these glorious results, if not the extinction of their possibility, together with rivers of blood and monatains of treasure, is the macrifice we have already laid on the altar of Mr. Lincoln'e amhition. And bis champions would persuade ns in November to lay on the same altar what ever else of liberty and of hope remains to us

as a people. Such is the object of the lasinnating plandits with which the Times deals n the extract above-quoted. But the effort is vain. The object will not e attained. It will not be so much as promoted by such weak inventions as this. The ruth might as well be looked in the face by Mr. Lincoln's partisans and by Mr. Lincoln himself. He has lost the confidence of the nation. He bas lost the confidence of the bnlk of bls own party. He canuot se renom inated by fair means. He cannot be re-el. ctel

Naws from Natchez as late as M.y. 2th is to the effect that "rebel reports were in circulation that Port Hadson had been captured, and the non-arrival of boats from New Orleans since Monday tended to strengthen the probability, but the arrival of the Grey McClelian to the War Department from the Eagle, Captain McDougal, this morning put the matter at rest. Detentions were caused on the lower river. It is known that Polk has detached ten thousand of the fifteen thousand men in Mobile lately to operate on the river. The eteamer Cuba, which started to go np Red river, and was turned back at Black river, arrived this morning, and reports a battery of nine guns at Snaggy Point. No boats have come by for several days. The gunboats below and land force above were expected to capture it and reopen the river.

> There never was," says the O wensbo Monitor, in publishing the proceedings of a Union Democratic meeting in the county of Daviess, "more unity among the people of Darices county than exists at this time. Probably there are not fifty men in the county of Daviess who bonor the abolition policy that now prevails, and the same, doubtless, is true of the entire State. The meeting adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for President." Our coa temporary is right. The same is emphatically true of the entire State. Withdraw th mere patronage of the Administration from Kentucky, and the abolition party would have but a handful of followers in the whole State. It has but two or three han link, as 7 Three knudred and eighty-eight Con-

> mer.'s army, will be forward d to Camo dor on to-day. A'so, to-day will be forwirled om the Military Prison fi teen r bel officers, to be assigned quarters at Johnson's Island. The Nashville Press learns that the fire

urnal in the city of New York says:-

The country may rely, with unfalt rust, upon the supreme devotion of the Presi-lent to the defence of the Government and never, in a single instance, given the slight ound for the imputation of being governed y personal ambition, or by any other motive han devotion to the public good.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.-A Republican

A Republican journal in the city of Wash-

ngton says: The President has thought of nothing also han his own re-election for the last pears, and very naturally talks of little else years, and very naturally takes of little else, to those who call upon him at the White House. But if he ever ought to have dismissed that topic from his mind, it was upon the cocasion of his recent visit to Buttamore to open a fair for the charitable object of the Sanitary Commission. There, if any where, selfishness and egotism should, for the moment, have been laid aside, but this Presidental House of our many classes. ental Homer of ours never sleeps. Mr. incoln made, as was expected, a "little excep," in which there is not one word about e fair, or the objects of it.

Both of these journals, as we have in timated are Mr. Lincoln's political friends, though the GER Cruted last is evidently his personal forso far at lesse as to oppose bis aspirates as t r the Baltimore nomination. Brown the Ropublican ductors who shall decide? We think Mr. Lincoln him self might de side ery judiciously on the principle announced

by the Clown in 'Twelste N.Get, on What YOU WILL:" Duke. I know thee welt; how dost thou my good fel-Ulown. Truly, sir, the better for raftes, and the

yes for my friends.

Likws. No, sir, were.

Liwas. marry sir, they praise me, and wake as as me, now my foce t. II me planny if am an new cost of my foce, sir, i profit in the knowledge of my-li; and by my freeds I am a newed.

Bn: Mr. Lincoln will hardly decide the nestion on this principle. He is in wislom no match for Shakspeare's fool The Senate at Washington is over-

anling General Banks, "Poor General Banks!' exclaims a Washington correspondent. "His career in the Southwest was nuder discussion in the Senate yesterday, and ots of strange things acknowledged, and damaging assertions made. Senato: Lana of Kansas, spoke of great mismanagement somewhere in the Southwest. Sugator Wilson was compelled to plead against the personal attacks made upon Banks by Republicans. Senator Doolittle said the President and Gen eral Grant must have sanctioned the operations in Arkansas; and another Republican Senator declared it as his opinion that the whole movement in the Southwest was for picking np cotton." If we may be allowed to mingle in this family on arrel, which indeed involves very precious interests of the nation, we will express the opinion that the rock on which General Bauks split was "reconstruction" rather than "col ton." He appears to have been so engroused in constructing an abolition State ont of Louislana that he paid little or no heed to the proper duties of his position as the command. er of an army. No man engaged in drawing up and apperintending the execution of such oterminable orders as the columns of the New Orleans journals have been groaning under for the last six months could have much time for anything else. Banks has fairly run reconstruction into the ground.

REBEL GUERILLAS AT WORK -The Wheelng lateligencer learns from Mr. Rollyson, x Senator from Breaton county, that the rebel Capt. Chewing is doing a very lively querills business in that county. The other day he came into Bulltown with sixteen man and burned the buildings inside the fortifications at that place. There were none of our regular troops there at the time. A man by the name of Cright, who belonged to the State troops, was killed, and another Union man was wounded. After burning the buildings, Chewing again dodged into the woods, taking with him quite a number of horses.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the bar racks yesterday were larger than usual. One undred and fourteen stragglers and recruits were received from Cincinnati. Forty hale nuits, en route for the front, strived from Philadelphia. Twenty-five deserters were reported under gnard as hailing from Cairo, seven from Lexington, six from ladianapois, and five from Cincinnati. The transfers during the day were seventeen prisoners to

167 It is said that Gen. Banks's army has been reinforced. It would be well if his military ability and discretion could be reinced. We think that the most advantageous reinforcement to bis army would be the appointment of another commanding officer.

The Chattanooga Gazette learns that ome rebel eltizens captured a negro picket while on duty some distance from the squad to which he belonged on Thursday, and hung him. This occurred north of Stevenson, Ala.

In Hickman, the other day, a rebel was slapped in the mouth for insulting a Union man. The rebel thought that from hand to mouth wasn't a pleasant way of living. The time has come when our currency

can be sustained only by bullet and bayone:hriskly plied on the battle-field. Some of our Generals who are said to have a great deal of "dash" about them, show

t only by "dashing" their lemonade. The abolition papers seem to think hat our colored troops are an army of black

and yellow lions. The Secretary of the Treasury has issed the following important circular, addressed to a bank president in New York, in reference to the interest-bearing legal tenders, the first instalment of interest on which falls due

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1864. Siz: On the let of June next the first semi-innual coupens of the five per cent two-year Freatury notes become due and payable With a view to the conven With a view to the convenience of the public, the National Banks designated as depositaries are authorized to detach the conpuls, as required by the regulations, and to redeem them at maturity. The law provides no compensation for this service. The Secretary, however, relies mon the readiness of those counceted with the Department to extend this facility to the public, and thus contribute to the credit of the Government.

For your guldance in the premises you will

For your guldance in the premises you will age observe the following rule. No conpon is to be redeemed or recognized to be detached from the note to which it lelongs by you, or in your presence, or in the resence of one of your officers, and the increase is to be computed from the date stampnpon the coupon, and not from the date of Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE, the note.

Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 19-11:20 P. M. Massiveros. Bay 19—11:20 P. M. Advices from beadquarters state that the baitle bad not been renewed up to 10 o'clock this merning. The latest edition of this eventy's Republican has the following, but np to this date there is no official confirmation. The most reliable information from the front to-day is, that Grant succeeded yesterday in nearly turning the whole of Lee's right. This was done more by the sudden more went of bodies of troops to completaly morewent of bodies of troops to completely unprise Lee than by actual fighting, except with strillery, which was used only for the purpose of making a feint. While the strate-ty of the work was going on, it was a quesin whether the positions of the armies we of charged this morning, in consequence tenerestful operations of a portion of Grant receed the Rapid Ann, and relatively much stros ger.

NEW YORK, May 20. The Herald's correspondence dated Key Vest, May 12, announces the capture of Tam-s, Florida, on the 4th. On nearing the town On nearing the town prising the inhabitants, and finding that the tel froots had left the day before to rein-rce Lee's army. Forty preoners and a ations destroyed.

Kineston, Ga., May 20.

We are row in posession of Rome, Knogston, and Cossville, with the line of the Rowsh. Since we have left Resacs we have had many skumistes with the rear gmand of the receamy, in which we have always had the

Sam Medary, editor of the Columbus Crisis was attested at Columbus this morning by the United States Marchal and oronght to the radrumi bridge this side of Huntaville was

On the night of the 12th, the 14th corps be pour through Snake Creek Gap, which pressed by a heavy line of rifle-pits, and ied by Dodge's Division of the 16th Logan's 15th army corps, and Hookn the morning of the 13th, the sounded, and Gen. Kilpstrick, old division of cavalry, moved out on sace road to its junction with the main road, near which the General was am-

orpa, occupying respectively the of battle, were the cavary, and forme of battle, after passing Dalton road, forward againet the Gap, through which ar road leads to Resaca. Our skirhad scarcely emerged from the woods he rebels opened fiercely with artillery and Knob to the left of the road. Gen. rdered forward a battery, and after bour's vigorous work silenced the is, and ordered forward the line. The ers of Gen. Wood's brigade advanced ving the enemy amid the cheers o ari, hurrying after, ascended the ing to the summit a section of the hattery, which opened on the ene-rebels, from two splendid forts

h corps, went into the action at half-o'clock, and fought manfully until , pushing the enemy to his main ng one hundred and three men wounded. This day's fighting rethe occupation of the ridge facing the in front of Resea. Our line direction at the terminus of this and ran in a northwesterly direction. reme left was held by Booker. On ng of the 7th, the 14th corps, John-e right of the 14th, moved out on on road, veered to the right, and en-ewoods, and, after a fierce little con-ned on Hooker's right. Baird moved ditaneously and joined Johnson's let', as the right of Schofield, moved for-1:30 P. M., and, supported hy Tur-rigade, decended the ridge occupied line of battle, and crossed a narrow I assaulted a strong point of the en-orks on a ridge of constantified. ing almost parallel with our line. sing almost parallel with our line.
to demonstrate in favor of the accolumn, left the first and charged
base of the ridge into the open field,
ubborn grapple we lost heavily, but,
rebush to their works. In the charge
J. McDowell, of the 15th Ketnoky,
d. The assault by Judah and Turone of the grandest spectacles I ev. The lava of bullets that rolled
summit, intermingled with grape
inter, did dreadful have in our
but, notwithstanding, our troops but, notwithstanding, our troops not an instant. A half-hour's dec-ruggle demonstrated the futility of t to scale the works, and our forces to the main line. The rebels began on the extreme left, held by Stanley. nents were asked for, and Hooker, ams's division, burried to his support, supjed Round Hill. The rebels ander seanited in superior force and push-eadily back. Our troops opposed all lance possible under the circum-nd, at two minutes before—o'clock, m in some confusion into an open be centre of which, between the tertwo ridges, on a small kuoll, was he old Simonson battery. The rebais a line and made a desperate charge sk, but the battery enceeded in rethem. Heoker comes down the d, on double quick, enters the fight, e enemy, and reoccupies the ground h Stanley was driven. Oa the left, clock P. M., Generale Morgan L. d Osterhan, of Logan's corps, with le each, the former on the right, and on the left, charged from the ridge

ard Reaca, and drove the enemy reline of rife-piu. sell, reinforced, charged back, and the most bloody character con-il duck, our forces holding the rifetil deek, our lirees holding the rife-ten e'clock stnight the enemy made night attack, but was handsomely with heavy loss. On the 16th the er Hooker, was ordered to assault by's right, which was evidently the e whole position. Brig.-Gen. Ward's a loss of three hundred and eighty-took a hill held by a rebel hrigade y and four guns. The fighting here trenspassed for dashing gallantry. r enroased for brigade was highly complimented brigade was highly complimented descriptions of the complete of by every general was we engaged in a terrific confiler

railroad bridge, and taking PHILADELPHIA, May 18. Bulletin from Washington Wadsworth s body basarrived

taken North to-morrow. lecomposed to embalm. who has just escaped, informs me ard has been reinforced by Rann, and the rebels were crowding rision, and the rebels were crowding one into Richmond by way of Goceral Darville. He states that there are clade at Richmond, and that there is bettered on the James river from it to Drury Binff. He believes that are making every effort to put their in Leels army egainst Grant. He prevailing opinion in the country Richmond is, tast, if they can bold ald during the campaign, the war will at during the campaign the war will during the campalgn, the war wil ated; consequently every effort is our defence. The rebels have great in the generalship of Lee, and ex-belief that the works around Rich-uld have fallen a week since with

NEW YORK, May 18. mation, signed by the Pre-red in manuscript to ea the Executive Committee ted Press, and with the approv ne, Express, World, Times, and Association will pay a reward and dollars for such evidence as the conviction of the author of

D. H. CRAIG, Gen. Agent. WASHINGTON, May 18 no doubt that the rebels are sendrements from the Souta to Both armies are actively preeather is good for military opera-

ported that an order will be issued for a draft for 300 000 men. The tor the draft is the 1st of July, poners captured by Gen. Grant have th by steamers.

the Confederacy might continue, but if Viginia is lost, the present Confederate orgenization will not possibly survive. Heaven and earth now call on the Government to bring up all the troops at its command. NEW YORK, May 18. he special, dated headquarters 17th, enemy still hold his line northsylvania Court-house. The fu!

rations to our men is kept up, and be no delay on that account. bridge's, and other rebel forces, have d Lee, but are kept busy guarding via Fortages Morgor, 16. }
This morning at daylight Gen. Dunham's igade charged on the enemy's onter works roctor's creek, and soon sneceeded in carrying the entire line section by section. At 10 A. M. several of our batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back into a tier of heavy serthworks, which are next to Darling. The enemy replied briefly until 2 P. M., when our batteries, aided by our charpshooters, succeed he signature that the same way are some of the statement of the same way are some of the statement of the same way are some of the statement of the same way are some of the statement of the same way are some of the statement of the same way are same of the same way are one correspondent with Sigel, Sigle's loss was 600, and that of the oune's correspondent at Bu'ler's

den. Butler, Admiral Lee gare as the for the delay of the fleet in co operating owing to the shoal water in the Tren the the draught of the Monitors, and the torpedo, it would be very difficult, if appracticable at present, to get up as high Hawlett's farm. The rebels occupied to back of the James river, and interer, the Admiral advanced with the inof going as far as possible.

of going as far as possible.

og the past three mowers about sixty
of camon, 10 and 15-inch rifed and
block, have arrived in Jersey City for
some of New York harbor. This more

re more arrived, and will be mounted at World's Washington despatch, dated the on the 17th, says: Grant's rein-ments amount to 30 000. The indica lo s he will avoid another battle a' Spat'ove toward Richmond. Lee is massing

i in the late hattles.

Abent noon to-day, the enemy came out of left works and attacked General Hickman. he fight was with musketry, and lasted till lom of troops to check Grant, and will st every inch. CAIRO, May 18. ng la the direction of Camd n.

els admit a loss of 2,000 in the fight ele on Sabine river. Among their tre Generals Scurry and Randall, Wall, of Texas, wounded. guerilus captured a number of colton There is no forage in that secowing addition I liems are gionnel pepers of the 12th: Don Manuel

from Brownsville on the 26th ult, and wis mediately arrested by General Herron, and wisered to the Mexican authorities at Matarias, with a request that he be not allowed recross the river, as he had been allowed the mice of the United States. He was shot that 25th a traiter of the control of the contro the 27th as a traitor to Mexico.

rown into some confusion. Our m

Heckman made a gallant fight as long as he

ould, but the enemy came npen him so suf-culy, and in such overwhelming numbers hat successful resistance was quite impossi-le; in the darkness and contaction sime of the brigade were captured. After this opera-ion, having forced back the right, a heavy

k was made on the entire line of the 18th

ne, with feints along the 18th line, and the tire right was forced back some distance. After several hours of most severe and san-

nary struggles the battle raged with fury

il nearly twelve o'clock, the rebeis throw-

g heavy masses upon our lines and finally coing us back nearly a quarter of a mile. Our men longht simbhornly, with few ex-ptions, and resisted every step, and repeat-

y checked the rehel advance with terrible

nghter, but not without some loss on our

The enemy numbered not less than 15 0001

d pushed into the murderous fire with a klessness and steadlness rarely seen. In

attack on our right we lost a gun or two

massed his forces on the 10th corps to drive it

ton's brigade, on the right of Torner's divi-

a advancing as if on parade, and not firing

After vainly endeavoring to advance they

e. Again did they receive a terrible fire, but

Again did ney receive a terrice ne, but they pushed steadily on until one-fourth of them were laid killed or wounded on the field, when they broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods. Our hyps gave them a hearty cheer, and sent a volley after them,

which told on them.

After being twice repulsed at this point, hey moved in ther to our left and harried a

cy moved in ther to our left and harried a lumn upon Col. Hawley's brigade of Gea. irry's division. They came up in the same and confident manner, but were re-

ed by a more rapid and equally deadly

e than that they were treated to hy Turner, d they broke and run to the woods, acceler-d in their flight by the music of bullets

They were determined however to break

cur line and force It from the position, cost what it would, and again formed and strength-

o force our position, and leaving their dead ad wounded, to the number of one thousand.

ordered Terry to support him. Turner's attack had bordly commenced before Gilmore

rdered by Butler to retire and strength

ine now ceased, (half-pest two), and prepara-ione made to draw off our forces from the eld and return to our entrenchments. Ar-

eld and return to our entrenchments. Ar-liery was sent to the rear, except one sec-

Ambulances with the wounded and supply

entire army fell back, the enemy not pur-

sins were despatched to the rear, and finally

The same correspondent says of Gen. Kautz's rald on the Richmond and Danville road that

te tore up several miles of track, destroyed

be rails and ties, and blew up the iron bridge

Herald's correspondent in the field

erssful, they will return by the

BERNEDA HENDRED, May 16.

PROCEOR'S CREEK, May 14, }

red in silencing the enemy's gnns. Our bat-

ics continued to storm their works until

andown, and then retired for the night. Our tire loss for the day will not exceed 150 illed and wounded.

At 40 clock P. M. a shot from one of our

atteries expleded a magazine in the outer orks of Darling, causing great cheering

A gurboat apparently carrying two gnas,

came down James river this morning opposite
Fort Durling and threw several shells into our
caralry on the banks of the river, and then

tesmed back.
Lientenant-Colonel Pond, of the 1st United

ares cavalry, discovered three insulated tel-aph whree this morning near the mouth of logeland Creek, leading to three torpedoes

the James river. The rebel prisoners just captured say that

enemy have lost more killed than wound-

ar o'clock, when they were driven back to

Sharpshosters are engaged along the whole

of most of the time, but the enemy signus the fort fications are kept silenced. At rince c'ick last ev ning, the rabils at-mpted to advance on our lines on the Peters

ng turn ke, and, after a short engagement,

Everyth ug is working finely. Gea. Butler

The Tribune's Bille Pain correspondent sends the foll wing, dated, Hariquar er, Army of the Painune, May 18, 1:30 P. M.: Din e forwarding my first despatch the more-

n the late hattles.

ir works.

of May 16th says that Buler received a Rich-mond paper of the 16 h which acknowledges

hat Lee met with a defeat on Thursday, and

ion, to cover the rear guard.

rements, and making a stand in

They first buried their column upon Tur-

menced at daybreak, has grown into very considerable of a battle. The enemy, discov-ing our changes of position last night, and, taking advantage of the same, were found to have mass d all their strength on our right, designing, no doubt, one more desperate at tempt to break our lines and get through t WASHINGTON, May 18. Washiseron, May 18.
Although this morning there was no official roundgation of the fact of a draft, it is condently asserted by leading Courressional include of the Administration that it has been termined upon to call out 300,000 more ur supplies.

This move of the foe of cours occasione:

recompation of our old positions of vester ay morning, and it was here, noon our ex teme right, with the 21 and 6th corps, the the straggle has been kept up, with more of less saveity, up to noon to-day. One troops were advanced to within very close range of their earthworks, when a mur-The Herald's correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's concentrated attack on our forces at Palmer's Creek on the 16th. The entire rebel lines opened with shells, which were poured upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and hoth forces were wrapped in a misty veil. This was the condition of affairs, when the rebels, massing their troops, took our right, under Heckman, enveloped its flank, and took it in reverse. The first blow was dealt with terrific force. General Heckman's brigade, of the 18th corps, bolding the right, was doubled up and larcell back on the next brigade, which was also claims range of their earthworks, when a mir-deacns artillery fire was opened on my oc-maticining us considerable loss, but our own grown soon got into position, and, under cover of their fire, we charged and took their first line of rifle-pits, capturing a considerable number of prisoners and several of their guns.

At the present writing there is a cessation of firing along the lines, and the indications are that there will be no. Sighting, before evening hat there will be no fighting before evening that there will be no fighting before evening or to morrow. It is estimated that the rebel less is greater than ours, not withstanding the advantage of their artillery npon us. The Vermont heavy artillery, just arrived, was in this fight, and is highly complimented. It is stated that the decisive hattle is not written. on the next brigade, which was also rows into some confusion. Our men did not observe the rebels until they had succeed-in passing a column between Heckman's glat and the river, and then, taking him in e front and rear, crushed him between their dimma, and, for the time, created some conlikely to be fought here, and that within

an likely to the state of the s

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made a per-cual explanation, saying that Lune, of Mis-ouri, had, during the discussion on the con-cetted election case, applied to him the most ensive language, and had inserted in a too e that he was a liar and a dirty dov. lared that he had never made an togling any one's honor or motives.
Mr. Lane replied that he had, at the instance
a briend, omitted the foot-note, but no apo! gy, he thought, was necessary. fied in making the remarks he did, as he unsidered that his honor had been impogned.
Mr. Mellory also made a personal explana-tion, charging that Mr. Julian had forged an-ensed to be published a colloquy between emselves, which never appeared Mr. Julian denied that he had altered the

Mr. John delled that he and attered the ubstance, but the phraseology.

Mr. Mailory replied that the charge was a porgery, which Julian emphatically proportion of ale; which was retorted to by Mr. Asllory.

Mnch confusion prevailed for a ume. Mr. Mallory, in further response, said that

Mr. Julian had added this of the party's notes toward forgery in the colloquy. Mr. Julian called on Messus. Long, Driggs, and Stevens, who said they heard Mr. Julian end it is said some light pieces, how many it is difficult to ascertain; probably four will cover the less of light pieces.

Finally, after forcing the 18th corps back from its position and regaining a portion of the first line of entrenchments, the enemy marced his forces on the 10th corps to drive the eay, or substantially the language charged, if Mr. Mallory chose to make himself a hlackt nard and a ruffian he could not help i Mr. Mellory made come further remarks, and called on Messra. Kernan, Bildwin, Gris-wold, and Bliss, who said they were sitting ner's division, which held the right of the corps line joining the 18 h corps. They formed in a beautiful manner, and moved on Burnear Mr. Julian, and did not hear the latter say that some of Mr. Mailory's blood flowed n the veins of mulattees who have emigrated

of the North,
Mr. Julian called on Messrs. Orth and Denming, who gave as their impression that Mr.
Julian made use of the language, and insisted that he had proven that he did say that a single shot, but waiting nuttl they had reached a good distance, and in effective ange, the brigade poured into their lines such a terrific fire that the line melted away and culattees had come to the North with the slood of Mallory and other leaders of the bemccratic party in their veins. The controversy here ended, and the House fled with terrible loss to the woods in their rear. The volleys were continuous and heavy as musketry of brigade cond well be and such as nothing could stand against. The rebels were scattered like chaff and hroke for the woods in disorganized mass under their friendly cover. After great exertion a line of cattack was again formed, and again the brigade advanced in splendid etyle against our line. samed the consideration of the joint reso-tion relative to the reclaracity treaty.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18. All is quiet with our army to-day. The object of the demonstration on Fort Darling was merely to draw off as many of Lee's treeps as possible, and also to attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, to enable Gen. Kan't to destroy the communications sent has Richmond. On communications south of Richmond. On a 16th the rebels came out of their entrenchnent and earthworks in front of Fort Dar-ing at daylight, having been heavily rein-orced by Longstreet's corps, and made three dwances, all of which were promptly re-ulted by our men. The enemy lost in these barges from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while our

arges from 1,000 as says sery slight. Gen. Butter having learned that Beaure-rd was heavily reinforced by Longstreet's tra, and also ascertained by the rebel papers d rebel sources that a bridge over the mattox river, and several miles of the Day ille Railroad were destroyed, and that dam ocks, and embankments of the canal leading nto Bickmond were also destroyed, decided o fall back from before Fort Darling, and

gave orders accordingly.

By Monday evening our army had secure'y ned by re-enforcements, charged again, and feer ten minutes hot work they were disas-ruely repulsed and driven back at all points. This ended any serious effort on their part rrived bebind our new lines of works, hav-ng retired in perfect order, excepting Hisk-nau's brigade, which was badly diorganized, and General Heckman was captured. The rigade formed the extreme right wing, and he enemy attacked this point with great des peration, following them back nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, capturing a large number, and killing and wounding meny. Three of our gaps fell into the hands of the rebels, the horses being killed. The on the field before our line, they again massed apon General Smith's front, and attacked his left. Gilmore immediately ordered General Inruer to attack the enemy on the fishk, and una were spiked. Al present it is impossib! estimate our loss. Stragglers are constant

will be the control of the control o doubly exceeds onts, as our men were pro-acted by works. Several of Longstreet's men Gilmore then drew off his corps and formed support Smith. Fighting, which had been ong on more or less violence along the entire

The steamer St. Patrick, from Memphis, passed nn for Louisville with 300 bales of cotton for Evantville. The dates are of yesterday morning. In the late capture of Yazzo City by Gen. McArthur the rebels were hidly whipped, and lost heavily. Between twenty and thirty thousand hales of cotton are reported in the vicinity of Yazzo City, six or teven thousand of which are owned by Union citizens, who bought it before the Yazzo country was evacuated by our forces last their. The future movements of General The future movements of General

General Banks has been ordered to report at New Orleans.

The officers of the steamer Commercial. r the Appomattax river at Mattax Station, heridan's forces had again started on a around Richmond on the 15th. The carwhich arrived at Memphis trom Daval's Bluff. report that the rebels have erected a hattery on White siver at South Bond Catsoff. Sove alry will keep the railroad communications eral boats are above, and dare not pass.

Two steamers have recently been fired into on the Arkansas river, and a lady passenger on one was mortally wounded. The cotton for awhile.
Another Herald's correspondent says: But-

Two retainers have it's forces are safely in their estrenchment, and able to withstand an attack from all the recet the rebels can bring against them. The ject of Butler in making the advance from my Point and Bermuda Hundred was to cre-NEW YORK, May 19. A general subscription paper is in circula-tion to raise a fund to pay a reward for the ste a diversion in favor of Grant, and was tion of the perpetrators of the bogus

Advices from Newbern state that the rebels And the front account account account are erforcing the conscription in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrel counties.

There is a rebel fleetof thirteen barges, with a howitzer and twenty-five men, on Chowen river. states that the slaughter was terrific. No par-ticulars known. The paper adds: Jeff Davis received a despatch from Lee which had been The results of the rebel raid against New-

Gen. Kautz's cavalay are now moving on lein were the capture of our fortifications at Evans's Mills, the garrison escaping; the cap-ture of the stockade at Crawlin, with its garloanoke Station, with the intention of de-troying the great iron bridge over Stauton n of fifty men; and some injury to the cad between Newbern and Morehead . The rehels were repulsed by our hatway of City Point, and put an end to any ef-locus of the rebels to repair destroyed brilges on the Petersburg and Weldon roads. rice and gunboats at Newbern, and retreat-The rebel ram Albemarle had nine men

Last evening the rebel ram Richmond came lown the James river and opened fire on our lest. We returned the fire and drove her back, following her up. Heavy firing has been heard since last night. killed in the fight at the mon'h of Rosnoke river on the bih, and was so bally injured as o besent up the river for repairs. WASHINGTOR, May 19. Washington, May 19.
The tax bill has just been reported to the senate. The tax on stocks of whiskey on and is stricken out.
The Sepate Figures Committee concluded by the concentration of the sepate of the stricken out. FORTERS MONROE, May 17. The Richmond Examiner says: The enemy we concentrated in Vinginia. If beaten ere, he is beaten everywhere. If he wins ere, he whas everything. The war and

eir confirmation and amendment of the onse u-x bill vesterday. Tre House Ways and Means Committee has tarif bill ready. It corresponds with the rease tax bill, and will average aboutforty The S areays that reinforcements had been essigned to various divisions, and all the cps seemed anxious for the coming strug-

PHILADELPHIA, May 19. A special to the Evening Telegraph, dated eshington the 19th, contains the following: It is reported that advices from the Army the Potomac up to 9 o'clock A. M. have been received, and show that the 21 corps advanced successfully, turning the enemy's left fank, and capturing fifteen guns and many prisoners. It is rumored that Lee is falling back slowly, and has been forced to evaquate his works. If this be true, his total overthrow will soon be complete.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, May 19, 10.15 P. M. ] Major-General Dix. No official reports of military operations today have been received by this Department rom Grant or Butler.

Reports from Sherman's command, dated Reports from Sherman's command, dated Kingston, Georgia, 7 P. M., annonnee that Sherman reached Kingston and encamped last night. This morning he advanced on the en-emy, who again retreated. The desparch says that white it was being written Hooker's and deward's gnns were hammering at Johnston and the two armies were in plain sight of each other within eight miles of Kingston. vision of the 14th corps is in pos-General Sherman reports the weather fine,

roads good, and the country more open and less mountainons. E. M. STANTON.

Washington, May 19. The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of Freazury to a bank officer, dated May 14, 1864:
Siz: Your letter of the 13 h, making inquiries in regard to the kind of currency with which 520 years 6 per ceat, and three

years 7.30 per cent, are to be redeemed, has It has been the constant usage of the departrent to redeem all registered bonds forming parts of the fazded or permanent decrot the United States in coin, and the mage has tot wen departed from during my aiminis-trat on of its ad its. All the Treasury notes and others, blighter's forming a poor of a tem-Beyon, becretary of Medaurie, arrived 1 10g, the desulter, skirmink firing, which com- I porery ten, are payable, and will be redee not

in lawful notes-that is to say in United States notes—until after the resumption of specie payments, when they will also doubtss be redeemed in coin, or equivalent notes, The 5-twenty, six and three, payable in twen years from date, though redeemable of y years from take, though reasonable, where five years, and considered as be lorging to the funded or permanent debt; and so also are the twenty-years a xee, into which the three years' 730 notes e convertible. These honds, therefore ording to the usage of the Government yable in coin. The three years' 730 n part of the temporary load, and will id in United States notes, noless hol fer conveying to payment.
Very respectfully, S. P. CHASS.

ing and mardering Union citizens, was captured in White county in De

My despatch of ten o'clock yesterday even-rg informed you of the attack made list vialing apon the right wing of our line and

sok, breaking ont within three quarter

The rebels gave way in confusion, scatter-ing through the woods. The honor of the cefulse of the rebels rests exclusively with

vier's heavy artillery division, thanch Rich

ev's division, second corns, and Cra wford's

civision, second corps, and trawfords civision, 5th corps, were atterwards sent to his support and formed in line, enabling Tyler to withdraw, after driving them several miles and clearing the valley.

The confusion of the rebels appears to have

been very great, a majority of Rhodes's di-vision scattering in the woods. Three hun-dred and fifty of them were picked up in the

nods enring the night, and have just been ought in to headquarters. This division of r troops feel immensely tickled at their suess. Although their loss has been heavy,

bey feel that diminution of numbers is fully

made up by increase of morule.

The Tribune's special, dated Headquarters,
May 19, 9 P. M., etales that communications
are crien as usual to-night and emplies still
proving in for us.

Guinea statum was captured last eve-

ing by Talbott's cavalry and is now in our ossession. From this point the resois have

ten bringing supplies.

Later.—It is now believed the enemy bring

Ealphies across from the Virginia Central Railroad, distant 20 miles.

The Herald has the following, dated Friday, May 20, 7 A. M.: The losses in the fightlast evening are estimated at between 600 and 700,

and confined mainly to a few regiments. The tebel loss is unknown. In killed and wounded it must have been heavy in proportion to the number engaged.

Their disabled lay quite thick in front of

some parts of our lite. Squads of prisoners were coming in till midnight. This morning at day ight two hindred more passed in front of my tent. From 500 to 600 have already been broughtin.

There was no fring of consequence during the night and none at all this morning. The

ebels withdrew from their position in one

errow or next day. Lee is believed to be nneasy in his in-

NEW YORK, May 21.

NEW YORK, May 21.

trenched position around Spottsylvania, and may be taking up one further southeast

her missing in this corps is less than in any

12,000 in the whole army.

Cincinnati, May 21.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here this morning.

Sam Medary was arrested on an indictment ter alleged conspiracy with parties, arrested

tere some months ago, to overthrow the Gos

The C. mmercial's Western Virginia corre-

bondent says that Gen. Crook's command is lowly falling back, after accomplishing most boroughly its objects. He has destroyed a

large amount of supplies, and damaged the East Tennessee railroad beyond repair for inil three months. Gen. Jenkins, who was

Inblished as usual on Monday.

The Heraid's correspondence from Butler's

srmy, dated the 18th, says: Two heavy col-umns of the enemy being discovered passing down the pike towards Petersburg with trains,

Gen. Foster was sent ont with a force to de

stroy, if possible, the trains, but the enemy

were met in such strong force the purpose was

The enemy is actively engaged in repairing

he railroad, and have a force from 20,000 to 5,000 with which they not only have to keep

WASHINGTON, May 21-9:50 P. M.

open Lee's communication but to contend

Washington, May 21—9:50 P. M. To Major-General Dix.
Despatches from Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provincing and seven fine iron works and machinery. We have secured two good hridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah.

Cars are now arriving at Kingston with

A despatch has just been received from

Basks, dated Alexardria, May 8, states that the dam while be completed to morrow, the 9 h, and the gunboats relieved. He will then

Gen. Canby was at the month of Red river

De patross from Gen. Butler, dated 9 o'clock

al day, the enemy trying to close in his

BRADQ BE MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI, ]

method of assnring all officers and men that

on the contrary, be encourages by all his in-fluence and authority to keep up the most unreserved correspondence with their families and friends wherever they may be. Army, corps, and division commanders should per-

ect the arrangements to receive and trausit

malle, and all chaplaids, staff officers, and

sole, speculating on a species of information which is dangerous to the army and our cause, and who are more used to holster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hald-working and meritorious, whose modestimes

ty is peneraly equal to their conrage, and

who scorn to seek the cheap flattery of the press. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

lished to his army, and you have his authori

The above circular Geu. Sherman has pub-

A despatch from the headquarters of the

Army of the Potomac says that nothing of importance has occurred. The wounded from the fight of Tunrsday were sent to Fred-

brought to our hospitals and cared for many of them have died. The rebel loss is estima-

iout 450 prisoners who were sent to Wasn-

ington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested and will be sent to Washington to-

say to be held as hostages for the sixty of our

wounded men taken hy them and conveyed

The Senate in executive session to-day con-

ted at 125 in killed and wounded, be-

WASHINGTON, May 21.

KING.TON, GA., May 20.

[S gued ] E. M. STAN fon.

on the 14 h, collecting forces to assist Banks

move immediately for the Mississipp

abandoued.

with Butler.

wounded and captured, has since died.

The stragglers are estimated at about

the night, and none at all this morning.

NEW YORK, May 21.

emy back into the woods.

me manner in which the reba

WASHINGTON, May 19. A despaich from Headquarters Army of the btomac, dated 6 o'clock Wednesday evens. says the atlack on the enemy's right was have heen made at an early hour this Ling, but, on examining the ground in vicinity, it was found to be unlavorable bandling the army, and at 5 o'clock this orning, Hancock, supported by the 6.h venced against the enemy's works. The rifle pits in front were those which had the ribbard one of the ri unidatic character. On examination it was emed best not to attempt churging through a b rrier, and the troops tell back in good ceralthough exposed to a galling fire of ill and canister from both flanks. Our loss corsiderable, being about five hundred led and wounded.

Burneide's corps was partly engaged, and

but steed or bush was party engaged, and steed the above number about one-fourth, natisek was made by the enemy on the left the evening where Warren was posted, but it batteries soon drove the enemy back and enced their game. All was quiet at 6 o'clock LATER-May 19, 6 A. M.-1 have just re-LATER—May 13, 6 A. M.—1 nave just re-ceived intelligence that Guinea #sation, on the Fredericksburg and Virginia Railroad, was correct by our scouts. They captured the telegraph operator's apparatus at the sta-tion and destroyed a large quantity of sup-

WASHINGTON, May 19-Midnight. The action yesterday at Spottsylvania reinlied in success, Grant gaining advantage, Our position is on the enemy's right. This wes the object of the attack by Grant. Our entire loss will not exceed 1,000 killed, won ad-ed, end mirsing. No; General officers killed or wounded up to 10 o'clock to-day. The battle and not been renewed.

The position occupied by Lee is a wast in-

erched camp. Its natural strength has been creased by the erection of fortifications hich were built long ago in anticipation of heir need.
Gen ral Lee manifests no disposition to come out of these defenses, every opportunity has been afforded him to do so, and a change n ositionet curferces has been made with vi

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.
The Evening Bulletin has a letter from a American naval officer, dated Dover, Eng-land, May 4, stating that the combined Con-tederate pirates, including the Alabama, are to make a demonstration on our Northern coast as soon as they can get ready. The detention of the Rappahannock and con-arrival of the Alabama rostponed it over a morth. Information comes from Confede ate officers through our spies.

Edward A. Pollard, of the Richmond E Edward A. Pollard, of the Ricemond Er-aminer, was a passenger in the prize steamer Greyhound when captured; also a woman, reported to be Belle Boyd, but the identity of the latter with the famous epy is doubful. The future dectination of Pollard and this woman will be fixed by the United States.

New York, May 20.

The Herald's Spotsylvania correspondent of the 17 h says that General Grant had the plans perfected for a crushing attack on Friday and Saturday last, but the sorm prevented piles to the plant of the property of the plant of the property of the plant of the p d and the vantage ground was cained by the It is the subject of merriment that the fa-mots Hampton Legion, the lollowers of chiv-alry, was repulsed by negro troops of Gen. Ferrero's command. enemy shifting his position.

The Tribune's headquarters' despatch of the 18th siys: Important changes of position of the troops and a general advance were made on the evening of the 17th. It is though the text battle will be on the banks of Anna river. The general health of the wounded is more destillar coord.

wonderfully good.

Eight of Moshy's gustillas were capture i esteroay loaded with plunder from our deal and wounded. The same correspondent, un-er date of May 18, 1:30 P. M., says the rebels der date of May 18, 1:30 P. M., says the rebels are taking advantage of the change of our position, and massed on our right, but these mevements were anlicipated. In a charge on their life pits, several guns and a numl

PADUCAH, Ky., May 19.
In the draft for McCracken county, make yiste:day, 542 names were drawn, among them were many merchants and business men of Paducah. There was considerable excitement int no disturbance. The lines are closed, to prevent persons connty are being drawn to-day.

NEW YORK, May 20 says the army left Woodstock on the 15 hand narched eighteen miles to New Market, fought the combined forces of Echois and In-beden, and returned to Strausburg in four

The fight commerced by the 28th Ohio attacking imboden near Jackson, driving him to New Market, where Echols and Breckin-ridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel partially reinforced us The rebela charged twice on our troops, the second charge being successful; but on reaching ou second line they were met by 107 pieces of artillery and a destructive infactry tire, which almost annibilated them. We charged in thrm, and drove them back, but our batteries had to come working to silow our charge on the rebels, who, numbering no two to one, then drove us book, we noting his guess. Re-treat then commenced in good order, and, eafely across the Shenanloah, the bridge was burned. Our loss was 650 killed, wounded, and missing.

The Times correspondent with Baller says: Butler's campaign up to the close of stonday's severe engagement, ending with a withdraw-al from our advanced position to our intreuch-ments at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Buttereven if his whole command had to be eacrificed. I was for the purpose of attracting the attention of the rebel torces garrisoning the outer de-fences of Richmond from the movement of Kautz upon the Danville and R chmond R siload, as, by the breaking of that communication, every line of travel radiating from Richmond by which Lee could receive supplies for

his army would be cut.

This correspondent says that Gen. Hickman
was taken prisoner in Monday's fight, while
the Herald correspondent details with particar care how he and his command fought eir way through the enemy's line and re-The forger of the recent preclamation pur-pring to have been issued by President Lin-le, has been arrested, and confesses that he

pa'med it off ou the journals here for gold and stock operations. His name is said to be Heward, a newspaper reporter. Washington, May 20. Officers and civilians who are constantly coming from the front say the Union troops gard enccess as a duty, and that they are on willed by their vindictive for Although there was no heavy fighting yesleddy moralling between the two armies in
Virginia, it is known that Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war. said the tax bill in the form given it the Figance Committee of the Sonate does

meet the cutie approbation of Secretary Washington, May 20. This evening we have despatches, dated at balf-past eight this morning, from Grant. Last evening an effort was made by E well's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's division and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About 300 prisoners felliuto our hands right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands besides many killed and wounded. Our loss was a little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing. Grant says that probably our killed and missing are over stated.

Over 25 000 vateran relations. Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have

en forwarded to Gen. Grant. Deepa'chee from Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place, in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville. He then was skirmishing in the latter part of the day in the latter part of the day with the deciration. day with Hardee's corps. The cars were exrected to reach Kingston to-day.

A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

No reports have been received from Butler

Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, includ-ing the Shenandosh Valley. The latest dates from Gen. Canby were from Vicksburg. The Red river was reported to be blockeded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures had been taken here which were helieved to be adequate for cleaning the river of all such obstaclee and enable, him to reach Alexandria. where he will take command of the army.
It is probable that Secretary Chase will soon
issue a three cent fractional note to supply the NASHVILLE May 20.

Sixty heseages, who were arrested in Frel-ericksburg, arrived in the city this morning, and were committed to Old Capital Privan. Gen. Sherman is in possession of Kingston, Rome, Cassville, and the line of Eureka. Our army had heavy skirmishing with the uemy all the way from Resaca. The rails The following ocepatch has been received and telegraph is repaired to the present posi-tion of our army. The troops are in good condition and spirit. v the Navy De

Dr. 83.

ty for publishing it.

of a final victory.

Johnston is believed to be at Atlanta. The mander Breese, dated Month of Black river, May 15th. He writes as follows: This morning a hearer of despatches from Five hundred and thirteen Confiderate Gen. Banks was received at Fort DeR 1337 who says when he left one gunbout was com-lng over the falls, and it was currently he-lieved that all would get over. He knew nothing more. I have information from re-liable sources that the dam has been comprisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yester-day and to-day; among them are thirteen commissioned officers belonging to Polk's, Hardee's, and Hood's corps. They will be sent North to-morrow.

Hugh Traily, a native of Ray conn'y, Tenn. o'eted, and we may soon expect to hear tha

all the iron-clads are over.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the United States bark Allen, blockading off Marrell Inlet, reporting as hung to-day by order of a military consission. He was charged with bush what's 863; he was then guide to General Wheeler he destruction of valuable sait works rmstion had been given oy contrabands of the location of the works, which were at its could be defended to the location of the works, an arms: nd was sent to Pikeville to parole wounde Federals. He betrayed no emotions on the caffold, and avowed he died a true rebel soldies, and was not guilty of shedding innocent inlet. Upon seeing the works, an armed crew was sent ashore, who succeeded in de-stroying them and burning the buildings. Extensive arrangements have been made for the extension of the works to double their The Times has the following special de-HEADOCARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A communication has also been received from Pawnee, which says that an expedition was sent up the St. John's river, Florida, un-der command of General Birner, and had ber command of Granda Britars, and make been very successful. They did not, however, meet the enemy, who is supposed to have crossed at Yazoo, on the east side of St. John's. The expedition had not returned to Jacksonille at last advices. Eight hunnred more wounded arrived this

the nandrome manner in which the rebils were driven back. It was made by Ewell's whole corps. The enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania C. H. about one o'clock yesterday evening and made a cetour by Wird, crossed the Por river, and about five o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road near our right. The subscriptions reported to the Treasure partment to the 10 40 loan were \$1 600,000. Richmond papers of the 10th claim a great tory over Sigel at New Market, and say le of the headquarters of Generals Mant a mile of the headquarters of General's Meade and Cast. The only troops we had on the ground at the time were a couple of regi-ments of Tyler's division of heavy artillery, which were never before under fire. Tyler had brought up the remainder of his they would have captured his army had it not hern for our cavalry. According to their ac-count, Sigel ran twenty miles without stop-ping, chandoning his hospitals, burning his trains, &c. These napers state their losses at 20,000 in the battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time. The acknowledge losing 20 cans but are ice and met the rebel attack, driving the had formed a line of battle. Tyler felt rather appreliensive of the work hefore him, consisting the rawness of his troops, but when once hirly under fire they showed the ntmost bravery. Their loss was quite heavy; more The acknowledge losing 30 guas, but are silent as to the number of prisoners.
Gen. Meade issued an order, complimenting Gen. Tyler's division, and Gen. Kitchea's brigade, for their gallantry in the action of Thursday. evere than reported by me in my descatch of ast night, and will probably reach 1,000 killed

Cairo, May 22 Admiral Porter's flag ship arrived at Mound Gity, and reports the entire fleet out of Rad River dam, having reached sufficient height on the 8th to enable them to move. on the 3th to enable them to move.

An extensive conflagration occurred recently at Natch-z, consuming several blocks of the most prominent buildings. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans of the 1th early and 1th e

on the 17th, arrived this evening. The 17th and 28th Illinois infantry were on board, en ronte for Springfield. The 28th has re-en-listed, and the 17th is to be mustered out. Our forces evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved to Helmsport. A partion of Alexandria was burning when our forces left General McPherson, who is seriously ill, was en board. Colonel Mott, of the 140th Onio, and many other officers of rank wors killed, and the greater part of our troops were slangitered, of which there were about five hundred on board the steamer City Bell, at the time has were accounted and hundred to the steamer of the steamer of the steamer City Bell. the time she was captured and hurned by the rebels thirty miles below Alexandria in the early part of the month.

Fourteen delegates to represent Louisiana the Baltimore Convention were appointed through the streets, were insulted by the Fierch. A general quarrel ensued, and weapons were drawn and freely used by both parties. Cortenas's Adjutant General shot a Frenchmen dead during the melec, and another one was arrested. Much actionment ther one was arrested. Much excitement revails, and many French residents were leaving the city. NEW YORK May 2!

New York, May 2:.
A Fortress Monroe despatch of the 20th to
be Herald states that squads of rebel prisonre continue to arrive in a delapidated condion, who express hopes that the campaign vill he closed soon to prevent their heing ex-A Herald's correspondent near Spotts71v3-

a Court House of the 21st says our troops ere moving all night to a new position. his morning the general headquarters were oken up, and nearly the whole army is in motion. Precisely where our next resting-place will be time alone can determine. The general expectation is we shall have hard fighting immediately.

Another correspondent says of the fight on Thursday night, in which the raw heavy ar-NEW YORK, May 21.
The Times's beadquarters' special says the osses to the 5 b corps since the movement egen are as follows: Killed 1.240, wounded 1.570, missing 1.120; total 13 330. The numllery acted so handsomely: Our loss was bu half the number originally stated. A rebel deserter says their loss was double ours, and represents the enemy as very much the grined at not being able to turn our flank. The 9th corps now occupies a position in advance of two lines of works held by the enemy a few

days since, so that our progress it slow is a least sure and steady. New York, May 21. Private advices from the Army of the Potomac confirm the previous statements that Lee's army is smaller than estimated, The appointment of Gen. Hunter to the

Western Virginia gives much satis;action. It is now expected that the new tariff bill will be reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee on Monday.

A proposition for the final adjournment of Congress will soon be made fixing the day on the 25th of June.

The order suspending the World and Jour-nal of Commerce has been revoked, and their offices are now open. The papers will be The telegraph operators of the Independent line who were sent to Fort Lafayette on Wednesday were this morning taken from the fort to Gen. D'x's headquarters and ex-amined. When affidavits were made by them to the effect that they knew no higg of the forged proclamation, they were immedi-ately set at liberty. The soldiers still remain at the office of the Independent Telegraph, and it will be held till in the orders.

Another Brooklyn reporter named Matieson has been arrested in connection with the anthorship of the bogus proclamation. He was employed as an Ames vas employed as an Ameeburg reporter for aricus papers. He is charged with writing in manifold the copies of the proclamation which Howard had drawn. It is alleged that e received a draft of the proclamation from owerd with a request to see that copies were The red at the newspaper offices in this city.
The rehei privateer Florida sailed from remuda prior to the 15th inst to cruise, and will probably keep on the track of American

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

Ber We have heretofore endeavored to an swer the queries of our friendly correspondents ss to the operations of the draft, pajment t commutation, furnishing substitutes, &c., but we seem to have failed in making ourselves explicit, or else our previous articles have been overlooked by our present anxious ir quirers. We will therefore restate the essential points. If a person, after being drafted, pays the three hundred dollars commutation, be is exempted under that specific draft, but lessmuch as an impression is affort that the Commanding General has prohibited the mails to and from this army, he takes this not from any subsequent draft that may he ordered. It, Instead of paying the commutation, he furnishes a substitute who is accepted, the principal is exempt for the whole term for which the substitute is mustered into service. and the substitute, when mustered in, is not liable to draft during the period of his accepted service. If a drafted man wants to pay captains of companies should assist the soldiers in communicating with their families. What the Communicating General does discurage is the maintanance of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but who follow an army to pick news for the exceptating on a species of heavy for the commutation or furnish a substitute, he must do so before he reports himself to the Enrolling Board for examination; that is, he cannot take the chance of being exempted for any personal disability, and, failing in that, then fall back on the commutation or substi-

TEIRTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY AND THE GUERIL-As -A correspondent writing from Russel'ville, Ky., says that Col. E. A. Starling has received a despatch from Captain H. D. Baker, co. B, 35th Kentneky Mounted Infantry, whose company is located at Cave City, giving the particulars of a fight near Big Spring. Meade county, with a band of guerillas on the 9th inst. The enemy was routed, a rabel Captain by the name of Hinkle, of Morgan's command, being killed, and Lieut. Conning erickshing during the day. The loss was beavier than at first supposed, about 1,100, 100 of whom were sent to Washington. A great number of the wounded who were wounded. Two prisoners, three pistols, and four horses with equipments were captured. Capt. Baker's 4th sergeant, A. P. Kinkade. was wounded, a ball passing through the calf of his leg, and one brushing his side. The wounds are not serious, and it is thought that they will heal within four weeks. The Captain says that he has but few horses able for duty. The 35th Kentucky have not been remonnted since they were mustered into service, and the vast amount of territory over Rehel prisoners continue to be brought which they have scouted during the winter In. Twenty were captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the rebel commissarat, and say that Gan. Lee feels certain and spring, and the impossibility of obtaining forage in many places have broken down their horses, and rendered many of them too poor for active service.

the Senate in vaccurity season to July of the firmed the nomination of Col. S. Carroll, of the 8th Obio, and Captain of the 10th U.S. Infantry, to be Brigadier-General for gallan and distinguished service in the eight days battles in Wildelness and Spotsylvania. GUEBILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND .-- As the steamer Camelia was passing Palmyra, on the Cumberland, on Thursday, two Ethiopians of is severely, and perhaps mortally wounded.

James Gaylor, of New York, has been ap the female persuasion, gayly dressed, stood on the shore bailing the boat. The Captain, however, who is an experienced boatmen, took a survey of the spreenudings before landing, WASSINCTON, May 22. and haply discovered about thirty horses tied up in the brush, and at once concluded that the landing was not a safe one, and proceeded on his way. It was evidently a decay of guerillas, who purposed capturing and plun-I have just received a lotter from Lt. Com- dering, perhaps destroying the boat.

The Owensboro' Monitor states that a out ten days since some ten or twelve young men from its neighborhood, attempte the rash act of making their way to the Con federate army, and among them James T Michell, a lad of some sixteen or seventeer years of age. On their way thither they ou countered the Home Gnards of Ohio conn'y bent seven miles from Livermore, where kirmish ensued, resulting in the killing his youth and the capture of Capt. Victors, orrest's cavalry, and several other sollies a bo had a hearing before Captain Grisson nd were remanded to jail lu Owanshar The remains of sonng Mitchell were hrough ere and appropriately buried. The blood his youth rests upon these instrumental i he conree he was parsning.

BARRACKS NEWS -The receipts at the but acks yesterday were two hundred and thir--five convalescents from various points rty recruits from Detroit, four deserters rom Indianapolis, one from Pittsburg, and hree from Detroit. The transfers were two undred and eighty stragglers and recruits t Nashville, forrteen to Cairo, two to Washington, and one to Indianapolis. Twenty ne prisoners were forwarded to Nashville neder gnard, and four to Cairo. Wm. Brown and John Keller, of company B, 73.h Ponusylvania volunteers, were received from the Military Prison, to be forwarded to the front and returned to their regiment.

The Danville Tribune says the 4th Kenincky Regiment, which has been stationed at Lexington since it re-enlisted, passed through that town on Tnesday last, under orders for the front. Large additions have been made o its ranks, and it now numbers over nine hundred men. The portion that passed through Danville were superhly mounted, and armed and equipped in the most superior manner. A finer or more soldierly body of men than this regiment do not fight under the starry banner of the Republic. Success attend them

From Captain Hart, of thasteamer St Patrick, we learn, that, when he passed Hickmar, coming up, about forty gnerill is had no session of the place. He took on board several refugees opposite the town, who informed him that the cutthroat gentry were not taking private property from the citizens, but the they believed they would fire moon a steamer were one to land at the place. The sores in the town were all closed.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT MC TENSY During Sunday night, the 15th inst., the following named prisoners effected their escape from Fort McHenry: Engene Lanar, of the Confederate army, sentenced to he hung as a spy; Wm. B Compton, of the Confederates. as a spy; wm. B. Compton, of the Confeder the ermy, sentenced to be hung as a spy Geo. E. Shearar, for various offences agains he United States Government, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and labor; L. W. Dor tey, awaiting trial for various charges of tre-Son, &c., against the government; and James Gubbins, of the Confederate army, captured near City Point by Gen. Buller's forces, and that with others to Fort McHenry. All the above parties were in the inner fort, and the ystery is how they escaped from there, and bether they swam across the harbor walked to town.

Dandauff cau be killed by the use of Eurnett's Cocoaine, and so can irritation o the scalp. m18 ead3&w1 A peglected Cough, Coid, or Sor

broat, which might he checked by a simpl medy, like "Brown's Brodchin! Troches. allowed to progress may terminate as

of Anderson compty, Miss Maggia Droffen is M. Hanver, of this city.

DIED. On Wednesday, the 17th last, at hal-past twelve P. M., E. H. McCerabr, son of Mrs. Jenule and the late for McCready, aged 5 years, 5 months, and 6 dg. s. On the 18th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fuerox, ag. d yvesia. At the Female Academy, Georgetown, Ky., on Sun as evening. May 15th. of 10 minutes after 5 o clock f digtheria, Miss Ouga. DuRoona, youngest daugh ir of Holgar J. C. and Caroline DeRoode. At Filzabethtows, Ky., on the evening of the 1 test., Kara Mucholland, wife of W. T. Samu-la. On Salurdey morning, the 11th instant, Faguerics Tuenan, son of Henry J. and Adeline B. Lewis, aged

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET Office of the Louisville Journal, } minm raise for gold advanced 10 per cen oring the week. Money remains nuchanged at th me rates-679 per cent. Exchange is very activ the same rates. We quote money as follows New York .... I-10dis.par@1-1) p ...... 40 dis. % of par 1%G1% die BANK NOTE LIST. DEXPRESSET FOR THE LOUISVILLE J. MESSES. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGER

PAR PUNDS. United States legal tender notes: National Bun Five per cent U. S. Notes. 34 dis. L 2@3 dis. Bolvent..... Merch. Bk. Cresc'l Chy Bank.... 60 dis. Bk. of Lon-30 dis. T 30 dis. Olher Biss. 50@75 dis. S. Carolina... 71 die. S. Carolina... 74 dis ALCOHOL.-There was a sleady market during the cent at \$2 50, and 98 % cent at \$3 58, 2 % cent off to tha

APPLES-Green apples are scarce. We quote at \$6.27 for common to choice.

BUTTAB-Scarce and in demand. We quote com mon to good at 30,000c, and prime to choice 43,045c.

Batting-Supply light. Sales at 5,000c.

BEESWAX-Frices nuchanged, and beeswax is in de BARK-The market rules stendy at 913 for chestuat oak, wegon, and \$16 for stack measure.

Bale Rope and Condage—Market remains quie e quote bale rope at 7.4600 for machine, and 660-40

bargaing—There is little doing in this article, and prices are nuchanged. We quote numinally at 13% BEANS-There is a fair demand, and prices remain a h. nged at \$ .@2 25. a h. ngrd at 8.62 22.

Brooms-Common saleable at \$2 5063, fancy at \$275
4 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 7564 B dozen.

CHERSE-There was a fair demand during the week.

nd prices are unchanged at 15@15%c, for Western Be-erve, 15%@16c for Hamburg, and 1.@17c for English

r hand-made, Manlilarope at 23@250, hemp rope at

lite, hemp twine at 25@30c, balling twins at 20c,

dairy. New Woelern Reserve is selling at 14c Canpurs-Market active and prices higher, with sales of 13 and 14 oz etar at 19 56325c, and 14635c for tallow.

Corron Yarns—for fair demand at 50651652c, the atter figure for 500, an edvance.

COAL-Unchanged. Pillsburg selling at 300 B load, scaffoal. Pomeroy selling al 28c % hushel. 25c most. Foundation string at 25c p dealers.

Coursaigs—The demand for barrels and cooperage
is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels

at 85c, whiskey at \$1.75, do iron-bound at 33.00, pork \$1 60, haif barrels \$1 25, do iron-bound \$2 00, ham ces \$1.20, ten-gallon kegs \$1.00, do fron-bound 11 35, five gallon 90c, do iron-hound \$1 10. Burrel - a1 916@18 H 1.000, do stoves \$20@21 76 1.0.10. DRIED FAUTT-There is a good demand for peaches and apples, and prices are nuchanged peaches are saleable at 12%@15%c. Apples are selling N.Y. Mills...4 4 44 at 95 Mine. H D

and seles were made at 16@155 B doz.

FLOUR-Dull and nuchauged. We quote superfine from 86 25@5 5.0, exter from 86 75@7, extra James of the from \$7 50@7 75 B bbl. FRATHERS-There is a good demand, and prices remaln nucharged at 63c W h. GROUZEIRS.—Market quiet and lower. We quote coffee nominal at 41@45c. New Orleans brown sugar unchanged; we quote at 19@22c; standard, powdered, and granulated, unchanged to 25/325 'cc. We quote New Fleans molasses at \$1 (S@1 11, and sirups \$1 03@1 20

Gazin-The receipts of grain during the week were light at advanced prices. We quote wheat at \$1 400 for poor Meglterranean to choice Alabama red, and \$1 50@1 55 for white Kentucky,

The receipts of corn were felr, and prices rule The market for cate was quiet at 90@95c, with very

ing doing in it. Wa quote nominally at \$1 40 31 45 5 ring and tall, Eye nnchanged. Light sales were made at \$1 30 GUNNY BAGS-Scarce at 26@27c for new resewed.

Ginszac-Wa quote al 21 in. Hunr-The demand is light, with very little offer rg, and prices remain unchanged. Kenincky a deable at 21 30/21 35 pton. A good a sciencem ends higher prices. Hippes—The market rules steady, with a demand out equal to the offerings. We quote green ited at 1001c, dry selled at 1791c, dry flint at 15 hogskine 40/850c each, and sheepskins \$1 50/82 50 HAY-The e was a fair demand during the week

quote at \$3 @31 % ton, and the market rule liors-Remain steady, with a light demand at 25

IRON AND STREET-Firm and unchanged. note pig tron, hol blast at \$77655, cold blast at \$79, erfon. Sheel from S. C. 12c. C. C. 12c. Junista 14c Sar ir n S. C. 75c, C. C. 85c. Junista 14c, Sweet C. C. Bernes and Sc. Fencoin 15c. Horse-shows 12c, multo-shows 15c. oneh aleba 15c, plough plates 16c.

LIMB AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 50 for 11m. ed \$3 75 Pibbi for hydraulic cement. Lumera -Supply of dry lumber very light. The

to talr re eip's of green lumber during the ommen, Berng.
do de de weather-boarding (remails).
do do do do do e justi buil limbers.
ust peola.
lar poeta. Erccatez-Unchanged. Sales of R. R., F. M. LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm; the stock is light. denl \$3 75; buckshot \$1. LEATHAR-The market rules quiet and steady at the

following quoistions: Solelouber-Oak Mighe, hem-lock at 462-2c, bridle at 54370, harness 44 245, skirting at 47483. Call-kins-City 81 25, and French 82 243 H b. MALT.—The merkel is quiel and steady at \$1 6201 70 Manufacturan Tosacco — The market has been cody during the week. We quote common to me il m then at acceptance, and in the common to me il a common to me il Mackanal-Remain nuchanged. No. 1 large 226 , 2 large \$16 50; No. 1 medium sellng at \$40 0 lium \$14 50; No. 3 large \$14 00; No. 3 me m \$11 00 per barrel.

hiddlings at \$30 pt ton.
Natts-Unchanged. We quote neils in lots of 100 kegsand upwards as follows: 10d at \$7.00, 3d at \$7.2 6d at \$7.50, 4d at \$7.75, 3d at \$8.25, 2d at \$9.25. The real price being \$7.50 for 10d, and corresponding rate for ell other sizes.

for ell other sizes.

OLLS — Linseed nurhanged to \$1 52@1 53. Lard
is quiet but firm at \$1 0.001 10. Coal and carbon
olla adranced to 65@ 0c. Eenzolne is selling al 3.00 are, inbricating oils ranging from 35@56c. POTATOES-Market dull and a ices steady, anotable

1 12 1062 15 for western, and 33 063 25 for northern.
Pownra-Steady at 310 09 W keg.
Provisions-The market was active throughout the week at the same prices We quote mess pork nomina af \$2@3; the stock is light, and none offered in th a-ract. Bulk meats of 11's@11'sc for si @12c for eldes, and 13 for clear s des. Nothing doing in bnik hame. Bacon is selling at 12 cc for n bulk hame. Bacon is selling at 12 pc for shoulders, lie for clear rib sides, and it is for clear sides. Plain home nucanvassed 1:0318150 loose an necked. Stagg's hams firm at 203 Mil kegs.
SALT-Prices unchanged at 50c. The market is fair

nd the deman . is equal to the anpply. Sona-In go of request at 9%@10c. 'Sona-Mer'et stendy with sales at 9%o for palm lucking for Germon soap, for cast Sagus—1: fair demand. We quot: Millet at 23 507, Hinngarian grass at 33 25, Backwhent 21 5031 73, Sanus 33 5064, Chinere engar-cane 24, Flax 23 60, and Jemp at 23 22 3 50 from store.

STARCE-We quote steady at 64 27'4c. CISVILLE SHOR MARKET - Prices In ner and fuller assortments in the market than ever at this season of the year. We quote as follows:

LALLOW-Wa quote the market qu'e at 1131142.

DXXX. (re-fina) ic.

BLOCK TIN Large pig 65c, small pig 69c per h. Shooting, 14 0z, 55@36c, copper pitts 65 per h. First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per 1b. Nos. 13 to 27 at 12% per 1b.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 25c; gennine, Nos. 93to 12 at 27c per B.,

Woot. Unchanged, selling in grease at 50232;
weshed 73@77c per ib.

Window Glass-We quote as follows: 3x10 at 31 56,

10x12 at \$1 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x.0 a 25 65, 12x18 at 25 65, 12x30 at 25 65, Whishay.-The demend for raw whiskey was med rate throughout the week. In the forepart it delined Sc, and kept steady at that price, when an adice of 5e was again established. Sales were rance of 5c was again (stablished. Sales were made to day at 31 25 hg gallon. There was a good demand for copper whiskey in the latter part of the week, fails of Kenton county c pper, six months old, were made at 31 50. Anderson county, two years old, sold

mate at 31 Jo. Autorson county, we years oil, sold et 32 25 % gallon.

Toracco.—The market romains active, and prices edranced from 1940 htm. Sales during the week 1,915 htms, against 1,341 hids the provious week. Secepts for the week 1300, against 1,320 hids the pravious week. Sales to-day of 328 hhds, as follows: 18 at \$100 193; 45 at \$6665 95, 55 at \$666 90, 26 at \$7667 90, 19 at \$568 90, 13 al \$9609 90, 19 at \$106.10 75, 14 at \$116011 75, 12 at \$126 at \$136613 75, 10 at \$146611 20, 6 at \$156615 75, 11 at \$16 \$23 25, 5 at \$24@21 75, 4 at \$25@2500, 1 at \$26 50, 3 at \$27 @27 50, 2 at \$2:@28 50, 2 of \$29, 1 (grown in McCracks nty, Ky.) at \$110, 3 of trush at \$3 00@3 70, and 1 of

stems at \$3 \$1 \$100 hs.
Sales at the Louisville Warehouse of \$1 hbds as follows: 10 hbds heavy leaf, at \$15, \$25 50, \$39 25, \$13
25, \$22, \$21, \$22 50, \$20 50, \$19, \$21, \$22 25, \$27 75, \$30 50, \$6 15@6 60 gt 100 fbs.

LUCISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET. The following are the net wholesale prices of all the leading alpies of domestic dry goods sold in the Louis

AROWN SHEATINGS Eccs—The market ruled steady during the week 28 @00 | Clasgow......

CORSET JEANS Amorhoog To Gari 1 conis. To Gari Androscop Pepperell Nature Read To Gari LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Donnting & Braumer LOCISVILLE, May 21, 1864 There has been but little change to note in the re tolyte, seles, and transactions of live stock at the 32st-Ail were sold about as fast so they arrived, and hu few were left over anould. The trade has been most ut few, and Eastern shippers here scarcely done any thing owing to the grade of Cattle being light and in ferior. However, a &w fine axtra were sold. The reipts of Cettle have been good, and sales wara made

Caltle-range from \$3 to \$4 for common and rough \$1 20 to \$6.50 for good, and \$7.20 to \$9 for heavy and urime \$1 100 he gross.

Cows and Colves—in demand at from \$99 to \$10 B

Sheep and Lambe—The arrivale are large and all sold from 32 50 to 31 P head, and heavy at 35 50 to 37 P 100 magross. Hogs-The receipts have been light and the demand mora active, and market seems to be improv-ing. Prices range from 25 50 to 27 75 % low be gross. Mulce—Receipts fair and the demand good at \$135

Horses-fu demand; prices range from \$135 to \$150 H TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STORE ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Bowbon House Stock Market-H. P. Visoma Louisvitzan, May 21, 1864. The calife markel epeaed on Monday morning very brisk, with a fair supply of good quality. The trade

was allogether confined to home consumption. The extraordinery high prices drove Government contractions and rhippers only of the market for a time. The everage siles of short 150 cattle was fully 750 on the hoof, or equal to about 150 pt 2 for the boof in the parfer, which is near about 20 gross higher tha er catile of the same quality sold at here in former ers. Towar's the close of the week the market com-aued dull. Prices were about 25-300c lower, with a respect of a fur har decline. Sheep ranged about the same as cattle, only the de

ilne was heavier towerds the close of the week.
Hogs are a shade firmer. Prices range about 2 to 10 O higher.
Sales of cattle have mostly ranged the fore part of week at 76ds, and a few very common as law a Mc, gross weight.

bheep sell al 4000 lao, extra a chade his he Hogs, well latted, corn-fed ell at 7974c; common and light, 196c, gross weight, RECEIPTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

HEADS THAT REBEL

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. The rapidity of its operation, perfect raisty, perma-nent healthful effect, and the exceeding depth and richness of the hass it imparts, distinguish the preparation from all other Dyes in two in this con. ry o Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Decombes

Lexington, May 17, 1864. Of As a Spring Purifier 08:00 iD'S 180fA

A Partner Wanted.

ONE FXPE blanced in Wolfs in S. Allegglareas-mill, with a cash capt at 0 if, So, or \$1,00,
car perchasa a half interest in a little worth \$3,00,
car perchasa a half interest in a little worth \$3,00 or
along, carbolidag of a 12-level orlinder anglias, &
feet long (dredge flue), made of 4-level tron, a circular
saw mill with 60 in h lower and 15 inch uppr saws,
i.e. & Levit build the whole being new, having run
has a gred wonothe-dwelling home and stack
to wonothe-dwelling home and stack
to treil Glargow, Farrin county, Kr., when
the countries of the same and the same a gred warket for lower.

Litten be resu, or luman, Genat, & Co., Louisvin,
mild 43 wife A Partner Wanted.

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No I Henove Buildings, Hanover Sinare, R-BEST & BATTLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT, Saprid Chwisty The Early Physical Degeneracy, of

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! To World T only Parmires, True, and S is a crown. The most of hatr by is Put to an Douga it is the

ting Built in second

The Levi-Gi is is invaluable. If there he a goals protected to depring with its valuable emported a, as only winds, samp, chilly atmosphere, is sure to that it A britane constraints also appreciately processive to the ten of the liver and restrict to rector the two of the liver and restrict the application of the liver as accomplishes the object.

Road by all dragging and medicine dealers, with winds.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

to V tai Finish the mysterious and he du couse a respiration, whatever and he du couse a respiration, whatever an I fugestion. The number of yeter and mail as read, will find not to used two red Stamps and obtain this ab. Address DR. ANDREW STONE

z-There has been a very fair number of he d during the past week, and with a good d

against the rules of Tas's and Beauty, in their color or in the loss of all their color, may be charged in a few mements to se BEAUTIFUL SHADE

a valuable edjunct to the Dye, in dressing and pro-moting the growth and perfect he alth of the hair, and

t likel", when med alone—a safeguerd that protects be fibres 'tom decay Ender all circumstances and in

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF IMPRESSED NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS THAT HAVE FUNNISHED alsee labor by reason of the tem greenment, made in pursuance to the central Order No. 41, so lee 1833, here quantiers bleteric if Espitacky, and Sangard Order It, iceles leed, Hestquarters Electric Northern learner, made units a Kentrouy, and hare not received pry for their labor, will fit, wand to me without delay a caterial, made units reach, of the who amount of exrice tendered, the amount received, "afther miney or tendered, the amount received, "afther miney or tendered, the amount received, the name of the order of the name or regre, and by whom empliyed. Tones ut the nits will be lowered primary, in order that the rolls for passment may be commented that the best made in capitant on the following blank form:

Www. 10 VARD,
Cap, and Fro. Mar. 1st Dirl of Ry,

worke in parcusage to denoral Ones No.
103 Dissict Northern Courtal Koulacty,
they remained in employ of the Grorman
jows: August days: September
cays: Avenuer days: September
cays: Josuser, Sylv, Ferrusy,
and that have cested from the Gavern

We remember the case of a man who real-ized from the product of only four hills of melous over seventy dollars in a single season. This seems a large story, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps the reader of the Plowman would like to know how it was done; and as there is no patent on the process, we will en-

The soil of the garden was worked dee and kept rich by liberal annual applications of manure. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring he dug four holes for hi melons, by throwing out all the soil down to the hard subsoil—about thirty inches. The holes were each four feet in diameter. He then put into the bottom of each hole one foot i depth of horse manure. He then commence throwing back the soil, mixing with it abo one-third of its bulk of the same kind of ma hure, and continued in this manner until he reached the level of the garden surface. He now mixed well-rotted mannre with the soil is the same manner and proportions, and continued to build a "hill" until all the soil had been used up. He now had four mounds about fifteen inches high, and in the centre of these he planted his seeds, taking care to put in plenty of them, and place them well apart. He then placed over each hill a square plank frame, or box, and laid a glazed each upon the me, when his four hot beds were complet By this means be secured an early and a vig-trous start. When well started, he thinned his plants to four in each hill, and as these began to run he was careful to direct the whole surface of the ground, and yet not have them feet apart. When the space was all covered, be pinched back all runners, and allowed no more to grow. As the fruit set, he only allowed as much to grow as he thought the vines would perfect, all the rest were pinched The sash and frames were of conrse rely removed as soon as the vines needed he room. When the melons reached their th and becan to color, each was carefully lifted, and a shingle placed under it, and was turned a little once in two or three days. The result of this thorough cultivation was vigor-oms, large-leaved vines, and heavy crop of melons. They commenced ripening long before the ordinary out-door crops, and continued until entirely cut off by frosts. Where danger of frosts appeared in the antumn, the best

signs of exhausting the soil as yet. OXEN FOR FARM TEAMS. - As there is a large and increasing demand for army horses, and as this d mand is pretty sure to continue, if not increase, as long as the war lasts, it may not be amiss to offer some facts and sugges-

were easily and quickly covered by a

small piece of old cloth, or mating thrown over each. And when the vines were entirely hilled, he still had a few more left to ripen in

the house. From those four hills were realized, as we have said, over seventy dollars, and the fruit was sold in the limited market of

a country village. Heavy crops of melons have been at nually taken from the same patch

of ground for some fifteen years, and with no

There are comparatively few farms on which in five days, an average of sixty miles a day.

Washington, May 15.
It was ascertained yesterday P. M. that Lee good advantage.

A man buys a voke of oxen for what one not continue his retreat on Friday, but was good horre will cost, and most like'y gets a yoke in the bargain; so that wi h the expense parently making a stand for another bat-General Lee in new intrenched lines, it is evident, that, if he did not attack him last night, he has done so to-day.

New York, May 16. of a few stillings for a chain, he is ready to bitch on to anything, and go to work. Then, the principal part of his work being in the spring, he can, by giving them good feed through the summer, and pumpkins and roots or a listle grain in the fall, and perhaps the A special to the Times dated Washington A pril 15, mildnight, easys:

The latest intelligence received here from
the front through unofficial sources is np to
one o'clock yesterday. Oz Saturday evening, just before duck, the rebels made an atfore part of the winter, make them sell for bref for \$25 to \$50 more than he paid for them. This course may be followed on all tack on the position occupied by the 5th corps, principally with artillery, but were finally driven back with severe loss.

The cannonading was inrious for several hours. We lost a number of valuable officers farms where a voke of oxon can do the work. between success and failure, may be found in the choice of a team to begin with. That is, if the money that it costs to buy and rig out a

good home team from the comm

cult, if not impossible

Federal arn y, to 200,000.

whenever he became aware of the presence of

any of his brethren he never failed to com-

rous tones that his folly became quite insup-

whole night in prac ising his music, cetting all

the denkeys in the neighborhood to singing the same tune, so that it was impossible to

it prevents my getting a wink of sleen

did the ass make a noise lost night?" he ask.d.

were fixed on the ground, his cars hung down

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite

of a rottlesnate. Apply it internally and ex-

Reto and other vern in are kept away from

erain by a sprinkling of garlie when packing

Money skilfully expended in drying land,

To cure ecratch s on a horse, wash the legs

with soap ud- a d then with beef br ne Two applications will cure in the worst cases.

Timber cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much

ig a d otherwise, will be returned

wonted energy.

rrains of camubor.

ocked in frying nont.

with ample inter at,

oner than if cut in the fall.

spen of horses for business, and gen rally for one division of the 5th corps made a charge upon the enemy's position, and it is reported captured a rebel battery and a number of debt of the farm, instead of having been paid difference between success and failure, ion, I may be allowed to state that I am satisfied it has been verified in many instances that have come under my observation, as well as in my own personal experience; having enc-ceeded on a small, poor farm, where almost

am satisfied that had I tried to buy and keep a cess at the hest would have been more diffisable by storm, a portion of our army failed on and the attack had to be DESTRUCTION OF HORSES DURING THE be hard fighting yet this side of the North Surgeon of the army, states that, in the

Eastern Department alone, 3,000 horses per month, consequently 36,000 per year, perish, Lee has his forces massed, and will give no battle again as soon as we advance. according to the statements of prisoned yesterday, is on quarter ration and an equal number are condemned. . The loss in the Eastern Department alone amounts therefore to 72,000 horses, and we are fully justified in estimating the annual loss of rithout hope of receiving any from Richmond or Lynchburg.
Since the fight of Thursday we have capses, during our civil war, on the side of the

thred about 2,000 more prisoners, making our total captures nearly 12,000. FRENERICKSBURG, May 15.

No battle was fought on Friday, and but elight skirmisbing, which continued during the day and a considerable portion of the To PREVENT A DONKEY'S BRAYING -In 1640, says M Huc, we were ones making a process in a wagon in the province of Pekin. quitage was under the guitance of an night. The enemy have gradually drawn away a portion of his left, and his position is nearer his base of supplies. But we are preesing him so closely, that if he were to old schoolmaster, mounted upon a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility, that the two mules that comple ed our team had all the

difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This as, however, was so fined with the sense of his own supersority, and so proud of it, that weaken his front materially would be a great Reconstruction of our line was determined npon Friday night, and before daylight yea-terday merning our troops commenced an ad-wance. Rain fell in forrents, and the mud was kaee deep; but notwithstanding all obstacles and trying work of the past eight days they accomplished their advance with ch ful alacrity, which entitles them to the high-est praise. As it would not be prudent to eate with precision the line adopted, it mu t he sufficient to say that it is more near to the

sleep. One evening we said to the school-At the close of the fight on Thursday night we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but also occupied a stronger advanced position.

A special to the World, dated Washington, "Why did you not tell me so before?" said the schoolmester; "I would soon have stopped his singing." As the oldpedagogue was som swhat of a wag, as d indulged some imes in a small 15th, says the loss in killed and wonuded have aimeet been made good by reinforcements which have already reached the Army of the Potonsac. Troops have been pouring through this city from the West during the last few days of the past week, and It is believed the oke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we rlept quite soundly. "Well,

when we met in the morning. "Perhaps not," said we. "At all even a, we did not hear him." "No, I think not," said he; "I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he c ntiuned, "that when an and is going to bray he always begins by raising his WASHINGTON, May 16. To General Dir. The latest dates from Grant's headquarter tail, and he keps it extended horizontal y as long as his song lasts. To insure his stience you have only to it a large stone to the end are to yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. Our reinforcements were arriving. Nothing later from Butler since his telegram of Satur

anmber will not amount to less than 20,000

day night.

We have intelligence from Resaca up o 11

We have intelligence from Resaca up o 11 smiled without reply, thinking this was only another place of pleasantry; but he criefo'clock last night. Our lines had advanced on the left and two lines of the enemy's works come, now, a deer; you can easily convince yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the court yard, where we bedeld, sure Stoneman is reported to have destroyed a wagon-train, captured two guns, and thrashed Roddy. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,

exough, the p or ass wi h a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely low his accustomed spirits. His eyes Secretary of War. BELLE PLAINS, May 14. Heavy skirmishing but no fighting on Fri-ay. Fresh troops are marching to the front sily. Nine thousand prisoners are now here dejection. We felt quite compassionate toward him, and be, ged his master to un is the

and more expected to night. stone directly; and as soon as ever he felt his musical appe dage at liberty the creature BELLE PLAINS, May 15, 5 A. M. Yesterday on ertillery opened heavily on the enemy for helf au hour. raised first had end, then his cars, then his

tail, and at last b gan to bray with all his IN THE FIELD, May 14, 6 P. M. Lee is now on the right bank of the river in front of Spottsylvania Court-house, in-

read of lurear.

The enemy made a dash on Wright's 6th corps and gained a momentary advantage, but at 4 P. M. were gallantly repulsed is a Too de are he best protection of cabbage against lice.
Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few few minutes and driven out with considerable Pears are gon ra'ly improved by grafting on Grant's strategy has thus far bewildered Sul, hur is valuable in preserving grapes

Lee. He has steadily moved his entire army by corps and hy the finak from Wilderness Tavern to this point, and acted on the om ine ets.

Lard never spoils en hot weather, if it is Tte Ny, Po, and Tar rivers form the Mat-

In teeding with corn, sixty pounds ground tapony eight or ten miles conth of this. Lee considered the intermediate country ans-cepuble of defence, and erected substantial earthworks last year, immediately fronting our present position. They are soled and Cornmeal shou'd never he ground very fine. Torons of mell size have doub'e the nu-trition matter that large ones have. we are between the Ny and Po rivers, from one to two miles north of Spottsylvania Rushaga is the only 100t that increases in antriti us quel tios as it increases in size.

es so far are estimated at about the bonsand. A large proportion of them are eligibly wounded. PELLADELPSIA, May 16.

A special to the Evening Telegraph from

Washington says: A surgeon of the 66th New York regiment, who was cap'nred with had been interred, by the order of Gen. Lee, in a neat coffin. He saw Gen. Longstreet in his tent. He is wounded in his collar bone. The wound was not mortal but would inca-pacitate him for active duty for some days Gen. Jeb Smart was not down at Richmond pacitate him for active duty for some days
Gen. Jeb Smart was not down at Richmond
at the time Gen. Sheridan was near, and is

at the time Gen. Sheridan was near, and is on, decays much now in Gen. Lee's army nohurt. The rebel loss is tremendous, but there is I territy the women.

no indication of their giving up yet. The no indication of their giving up yet. Inche's are well supplied by lines of interior communication. Gen. Lee has not been wounded, as the surgeon saw and talked with him on the day he gave him permission to ake the body of Gen. Wadsworth. He is of the opinion that the rebels will yet make a desperate resistance. He says their privations nly seem to exarperate them, and they have iven up the hope and idea of exhausting as nd compelling us to abandon the contest. Gen. Crawford, who was on! off from his command of the Penusylvania Reserves last week, and supposed to be a prisoner, is reted to have rejoined the Reserves For more boat loads of wounded arrived bere this morning from Acquis. Some Obio militia paraded along the Pennsylvania Ave-Captain Pierce of the 3d New York cavalry, at length charged across the bridge at the head of a squadron of dismounted carbineers, and succeeded in ronting the enemy, and driving them into the woods. In an honr afterward the whole force was drawn up in tront of Stony Greek Station, which was fund to be garrisoned by a heavy force of rebels under Major Zeigler, of the Ho come (Sonth Carolina) Legion. By considerable strategy General Kantz managed to surround the enemy, and cut off every chance one to-day, making a fine appearance

CITY POINT, May 12.

The cavalry division under command of General Kantz arrived here about noon yesterday, after a dashing raid on the Weldon and Petershurg railroad. The expedition left Portementh on the morning of the 5th, and, having turned the head of the Black water,

having turned the nead of the Baskwater, moved on the milroad at Stony creek Station. At Bolling's Bridge, two miles from Stony creek, a force of rebels were found intrenched, with the bridge torn up in front of them. Upon the appearance of General Kautz's ad-

nusketry, and, for nearly an honr, held their

oeltion with desperate bravery.

Captain Pierce of the 3d New York cavalry

The artillery then opened upon the place,

and after an hour's rapid firing the rebels

were driven from their position and compelled

to surrender. The three bridges here were

was moved on Junetta Station, almost simul-

aneously with the advance of the main body

ander General Kautz noon White bridge

Spears was at first repulsed by the enemy, but, being reinforced by the 5th Pennsylvania cawalry and two howitzer batteries, he retnined to the charge and carried the place,

after killing about forty rebels, wounding a

his carbineers and threw them torward along the whole line. The first division of Colum-bia cavalry with their sixteen shooters flank-

the cavalry with their sixteen shooters link-ed the enemy, and getting in their rear start-ed them on a full run for the fort. The ar-tillery kept np a constant fire in front and oc-casionally despatched a shell to hasten the flight of the demoralized confeds.

After the enemy had been driven within heir intrenchments, the bridge was fired and

Gen. Kantz being perfectly satisfied with what had been done, and not desiring to ob-struct his march with prisoners, retired from the field and bivonacked for the night at Sur-

Conrt-house. Four bridges had been ad and several miles of the Weldon and

etersburg railroad destroyed, rendering it appearable for the rebels to transport troops or applies by the road for at least a month to

Every object of the expedition having been

complished, Gen. Kauz marched for City oint with one hundred and fifty prisoners, allnding one Mejor, three Captains, and nine

The Norfolk and Petersburg railroad was

at four miles from Petersburg, and a train of

ars that had gone down that road was thus

and wounded. After the repulse of the rebels

The expedition marched three hundred miles

arned without delay, and a large quantity of enfederate property destrayed. Early on the following day Spears's brigade

enemy, and cut off every chance

WASHINGTON, May 12,5 P. M. To Major General Diz: We have despatches from Grant this many ing. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads he-come passable, and that the army is in the pest of spirits, and feels the fullest confi lence best of spirits, and feels the follest confidence in success. The two armies are now concen-trated in the main from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The operations of General Shar-man, and the two days' hard fighting, force! Johnston to evacvate Reseaca at midnight on the 15th. Sherman's forces are in vigorous

No despatches have been received from Butler to-day. At the latest reports, he was still operating against Fort Darling.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 16 The 2d corps has lost 1,500 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 1 400 missing. The 5th corps has lost 1,200 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,300 missing. The 6th corps has lost 1,600 killed. 6,000 wonded, and 1,200 missing. The total loss of these three corps amonnts to 27,000. Burneides's losses are nearly in the same pro-The Indiana State agent has fed over 10 000

large number, and taking about forty prisoners. One hundred and twenty bales of cotton and large quantities of bacon, forage, and ammnaltion, were destroyed.

After the station, composed of eleven houses, had been completely destroyed by fire, Spears persons gratuitonsly at Belle Piain, and continues the charitable work.

A despatch received by General Halleck, from Sherman, says he had a fight yesterday at Resaca, in which we were snocessful. No details. General Sherman says he had not had time to find ont, but that as near as he can indee our less was about these thousand. moved up the railroad with his brigade to rejoin General Kaniz, who was engaged with the enemy in front of White's bridge, about nine mites distant. At this position the rebels had a fort built to protect the hridge, and numbering about 3,000, being composed of regiments under command of Col. Jaffe, of the 59th Virginia. They were stretched along the railroad for a considerable distance and met the Union advance with a telling fire. Nothing daunted, General Kantz dismonuted his carbineers and threw them torward along can indge our loss was about three thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. Everything is working well. The railroad has been repaired to within seven miles of the army. News from the front says that Lee his rereived heavy reinforcements from North Carolina and Georgia.

The Uzion Convention will probably be The Exton Convention will probably be held in Front-street Theatre.

The House Ways and Means Committee are making the tariff conform to the Sena'e's amendments to the bill, which they think will be adopted. Generally speaking, the duties will be increased nearly 50 per cent.

At daylight Burnham's brigade charged on the enemy's onter works at Proctor's creek, and carried the entire line section by section. At 10 o'clock the batteries opened on tion. At 10 o'clock the batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back to a line of heavy earthworks near to Darling. The enemy replied briofly until 2 P. M., when the batteries and sharpshooters silenced the enemy's gape. Nothing more was heard from, he rebels during the day. Our batteries con in-ned until sundown. Our loss is 150 We captured a few prisoners. Major Amsworth, of the 10th New Hampshire, was wounded at o'clodk in the afternoon.

A stell exploded the magazines of Fort

PROCTOR'S CREEK, May 15. A small rebel gunboat came down the Appenatox to Fort Darling this morning, and there several shells into our camp, and then

Col. Pond, of the 1st U. S. cavalry, discovered three torpedoes in James River this morning.
At noon the enemy came out of his fortifications and attacked Reckman's brigade.
The fight continued until about four o'clock.

The enemy were driven back to their works Sharpshooters were continued along the lines, and the rebel artillery was kept sileuced. At 9 o'clock last evening the enemy advanced on our lines near the Petersburg turnpike. A sharp musketry fight ensued, which resulted in the enemy heing driven back to their breastworks. breastworks. BERMUDA, May 16, 9 A. M.

The rebel iron-elad Richmond came down last evening and opened fire on the fleet. The Monitors drove her tack. Monitors drove her tack.

The Richmond Despatch of the 14th says that Gen. J. E. B. Stnart's funeral occurred on the 13th In Richmoud.

The Despatch also has the following: The enemy has taken possession of the road leading to Louisa C. H. The telegraph wires are all cut down to Lee's army, and intelligence

is received by a very circuitous ronte. The following is the very latest from the front: The enemy came out of his intrenchments at daylight, and attacked our right

ree fourths of whom are severely wounded erything is favorable. Gen. Butler commands in person.

New York, May 16.

A special despatch to the Times, dated Headquarters, May 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., says the enemy continues strengthening his works, but it is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will complete he evacuation of the rebel lines without a

Yesterday evening the rebels anddenly developed in line of battle on onr left, coming through the woods, and gobbling np several of our plekets and driving back the reserve. Generals Meade and Wright, with their ets fir, were out beyond the front at the time. and had an extremely narrow escaps from capture. Immediately afterward General Wright three ont a force under the cover of artillery fire and retook the position, which was an important one.

Washington, May 16

Secessionists have a story affast that Backner and Breckinridge havejoined Lee, and a portion of Johnston's army has reinforced Beauregard at Petersburg. Buckner's junc-tion is considered in military circles possible

bnt not probable. A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statement can be relied upon, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the retel armies: Lee's army, he saya, is greatly underestimated. There were near 00,000 in the rebel service, and the last concription added 75,000 to their armies. The ope of the Department of the Missis comber 50,000, the force at Charleston is less than 4 000, and Lee and Johnston together than 4 000, and Lee and Johnston togeth bave 230,000, of which Lee has two-thirds.

Nashville, May 16.
We learn from reliable anthority that Gen.
McPhereon captured on the 13th nine railroad
trains below Rusaca, laden with various miliary stores for Dalton. The enemy seems to making preparations to evacuate. From the advantages we have gained hopes are en-tertained that a speedy success will keep pace with our operations in Virginia. General Kilpatrick was wounded severely. Generals Willich and Marton were slightly

NEW YORK, May 17. The World learns that large reinforcements ave gone to Butler, and that his force now monnts to sixty thousand, divided into three ris-one menseing Petersburg, keeping the rching on Richmond.

Promient officers predict that the city will be ours ty be 18th.

As additional reinforcements have been added to Sheridan's cavalry command, it is expected to render great assistance to Butler. Information is also received that Kan z has out the Danville railroad.

The World's special says it is reported that Beaningard, with a large force, marched from Weldon and Petershurg, reaching Richmond on his way to Lee. On the other hand a rehel

on his way to Lee. On the other hand, a rebe ued in Petersburg and he cannot help Lee.
The general opinion is that Gilmore and

Smith's operations against Fort Durling wil he short and successful. A sap was already thin three hundred yards of the for within three hundred yards of the fort,
Bragg commands the detences of Richmond,
Beanregard also is said to be in Richmond with
a reserve army for Lee.
The World's correspondence dated near
Chester, Va., May 14th, says that our infantry
are gradually forcing the rebels' first line of
breastworks at Fort Darling. The first and
second lines of defences had already been carried by assault.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

A despatch received at headquarters here, inted yesterday morning, from Gen. Sherman, states that he had entered Resaca and stablished his headquarters there. He capnized eight gams and fifteen hundred prisonered eight gams and fifteen hundred prisonered. Our troops were in hot pursuit of John-The rebels burned the railroad bridge aca, but the road to that place was in

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, ated the 16 h, says that after ten days' fightng the army was allowed to rest and recrnit for another struggle.

St. Louis, May 17.

Vicketurg advices of the 10th say that an apedition nuder Gen. McArthur, sent ont by docum, had espured Yazzo Givy with but the residence of the control of A messenger en route to Kirby Smith was captured with a despatch from Gene al Lector Acju'ant-General Cooper, saying that Gran's amy had been repulsed and driven back toed; even infants are carried off and killed to

Gen. Slocum's order produced great conternation omong the traders and speculators. Stores have been closed and commerce with

he enemy stopped.

Late advices from Alexandria, La., indiate that Gen. A. J. Smirh will be compelled o march overland to the Mississippi river, It is reported that Forrest and Ready, with 1,000 rebels, were threatening Huntaville and Decatur, Ala., on last Sainrday. Gen. Saith, in command of the place, had ordered all citzens to work on the fortifications.

WASHINGTON, May 17-10:15 A. M.

We have no official intelligence of military operations since my last despatch.
The Richmond papers of Saturday state
that Gen. Steelc had surrendered at Uamden
with 9,000 men to Price. This is known to c untiue. Gen. Steele, with his whole comand, withdrew some two weeks ago from Jemden, and is now at Little Rock, having lefeated Kiby Smith on his way to Sabine iver, as heretofore stated.

Gen. Sherman was in close pursuit of Johnson, having captured one thousand prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resucs.
[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 17.
The skeamer Fulton, from Port Royal the 13th, has arrived. Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve Gen. Birney.
A mass State Convention was called at Beaufort, S. C., to meet on the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement ls reported on in Florida.

blown np by the explosion of two torpedoes at St. John s river, in Florida. The second enginter, a cabin boy, and one of the crew were killed. A large number of other persons were wounded, some of them severely.

The steamer Piatte got aground in the Savannah river, when a large steamer, supposed to be a ram, came down from the direction of savannah, but returned after reconnoitering The Fulton reports, when off Charleston Bar on the lath, a general engagement was coing on between our fleet, under Admiral Dahlgier, and the rebel forts and batteries on ames and Suliivan's Islands. All the Mouitors appeared to be engaged, as also the new Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, seemed to be directing her fire principally on Sumter, which was replied to by Fort Monl-rie, on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simp-kins, on James Island. The contest was spirited, and seemed as general as has transpired since autumn. The Fulton chasel a blocksde-runner bound out from Wilmiag

on the morning of the 13th for two hours and a half, and then abandoned the chase.

The World's Washington despect savs:

Persons from Richmond on the 7th say that the streets were full of people speculating on Lee's retreat. They seemed confident of the fortifications being successfully defended. The garrison inside the city amounted to about five thousand, but can be increased in a few hours to double that number. Men and boys between the ages of twelve and sixty have been incorporated in the militia. Soldiers were arriving from all points, principally North and

NEW YORK, May 17. The Herald's correspondent from above Chester Jure, Va., May 16, gives an account of the advance of our forces under Smith and Gilmore noon Richmond. A well-conce measure was executed, which placed Gil-more in position to flank and take the line of the rubel intrenchments stretching from the west of Richmond and the Petersburg Railroad to the James river. A second line, into which the rebels retreated, was next day atbecked, and found to be much stron was finally carried by storm, and the driven into an enclosed work at the was expected they would easily be dislodged from this position, when it was believed one forces would be west of all the works, with a clear road open to Richmond only about

clear road open to Richmond only about 8 miles off.

The loss of reven Brigadier-Generals and forty Colouels is admitted, Indicating a heavy loss of enlisted men. Prisoncrasay, that, according to Richmond gossip, Lee's loss was terrible. Beauregard, it is said, had, by shrewd strategy, got his force by ours and went into Richmond. The Herald's Washington special of the 6 h says that no doubt another severe fight will soon occur. Lee has been massing his troops on his right, and the engagement, when it occurs, must take place east of Spottsylva-nia C. H.

Captured officers say that Lee had to run to escape capture when Hancock attacked Ewell and Johnson on Friday.

Richmond papers of the 12th are received. The city was greatly excited.

A despatch dated the 11th, claims a victory, and says Generals U. S. Hays and Walker are wounded.

The Richmond Despatch says the damage to the railroad by Sheridan is repaired.

The rebel force in Sonthwestern Virginia have retreated from Chestershurg, 80 miles west of Lynchburg.

The Post's Belle Plais correspondent says that reinforcements for Gen Grant are gold.

On Saturday night Level be in line of battle about 3 miles be jond Spottsylvania, in a southwesterly direction. Several important changes have been made in the positions of our corps, but it would be improper to say what they are. Gen. Grant will bring to bear in the next attack superior forces on all sides. Fresh troops are still arriving.

A general assault was to have been made to his prisoners say that the enemy have lest more killed than wounded during the last three days, and thet 140 of our wounded to have been made in the positions of our corps, but it wing. Our artillery opened on the enemy, driving him back to his fortifications with heavy loss. Our loss was slight, the men being under cover. No officers were killed in the engagement.

Rebel prisoners say that the enemy have lest more killed than wounded during the last three days, and thet 140 of our wounded to have been made in the positions with heavy loss. Our loss was slight, the men being under cover. No officers were killed in the engagement.

Rebel prisoners say that the enemy have lest move at this point. Among the regiments are the 107th Pennsyllation of the five prisoners. A hospital steamer has the output of the positions with heavy loss. Our loss was slight, the men being under cover. No officers were killed in the engagement.

Rebel prisoners say that the enemy have lest move and the 31 New Jerrey battery. During the past week fifteen batterles have left Washington for the front, and others are moving, including one front. front, and others are moving, including one with 2 500 men from the West.

Steamers loaded with wounded are con-

stantly leaving. Probably 10,000 have left since Friday. From 1 to 3 this evening very heavy firing was heard in the discount has not yet subsided.

Washington, May 17. was heard in the direction of the field, and

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated to day, noon, says it was very quiet yesterday slong the lines, except some skirmishing in the centre by Burnside's men, and the throwing of a few shells from Birney's distributions. vision to feel the enemy, which, however, elicited no reply. The rebel sharpshooters, however, hold their ground.

During this time a division of the 2d corps was sent to take possession of two of our heepitals, which were abandoned on Saturday last with about fire thousand was need to

lsst, with about five thousand wonnded i The rebel cavulry had been there and help ed the mee'ves to such articles as they wanted, and had calculated on taking all the eccapatis away as prisoners, but we were just in time to prevent this, and our wagons brought

them all away with their tents, supplies, and surgeors, who were left in charge of the hospitals in the Wilderness field, and reports the capture of eight hundred of our wounded at that place, and their transportation to the rebel lines, from which he successed in making his security. ceeded in making his escape. wounded were suffering for want of care and Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the House resterday passed the bill granting land to the People's Pacific Rail-

read Company to aid in the construction of a railroad by the northern route. It was r

iceted by 10.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says that on Sainday 15 officers and 300 men, all of them skededdiers from Grant's army, were forwarded to Beile Plain, to be returned to their regiments. The officers were marched in the rear of their men. Some of them were hand-cuffed together. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOWAC.

Yesterday the 3d division of the 6th corps commanded by General Birney, was ordered to tall back from its position on the right flark. Our line had generally left its position when the enemy took advantage of the occurrence, and moved, apparently with the bel troops there, another besieging Fort had vacated. Birney was ordered back to his former position, which was regained, after s few shells into the woods in front of them and a sharp skirmish took place between th pickels, which soon subsided. Since t almost unbroken silence has relgned in the

army.
Lee has taken advantage of the short respite given him to entrench himself still more strongly in an already strong position. An order was read to the troops stating that reinforcements had reached ns. Our baggage and supply trains, which have been lying ou the plank road near Chancellorsville for several days, have been sent to Fredericksburg. WAR DEPARTMENT, WAPHINGTON, May 17, 9 P. M. }
To Maj. Gen. Diz:

Despatches from Gen. Butler, just received, eport the success of his expedition, under Gen. Kantz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomator On Monday morning the enemy is on sonday morning the enemy in torce, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line and forced it back
in some confusion and with considerable loss,
but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the enemy were driven back to his original lines. At the same tlme the enemy made an attack from Pete on the force gnarding the rear, but were hard-semely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired Jesarely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersturg and Richmond. Prisoners state tha Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Despatches from Sigel, received this even-

densituation.

\*\*\*Bothey owne Green Sickness (Chlorocis).

\*\*\*They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains us the tack and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, faligne on slight exertion, Paipitation of the Heart cowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headachs, Giddless, etc., etc. Is a word, by removing the irregular, the spirits and the spirits of the control of th irg, report that on Sunday he fought the torces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckge, at New Market, that the enemy's riciesed the Shenandoah, having lost five places of artillery, about six hundred killed ad wounded, and fifty prisoners, but bring ing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field. Be states that, in consequence of the long line of trains he had to guard, he could not DR. W. R MERWIN & CO. No. 59 Liberty street, New Yor ring made than six regiments into the fight, busides artillery and cavalry, and that the

emy had about 7,000 infantry, besides other rms; that his retrograde movement to Stras-The War Department has lately made a deburg was effected in perfect order, and with-on' any loss of material or men.

No report of any operations by the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day.

Despatchs from Sherman report his alvance cision of great importance to all who have lost property by the nulawful acts of soldiers. The esse decided was briefly as follows: In September last, Jacob Teal, a private in the 107th non Johnston progressing to his satisfaction New York Regiment of Infantry, while on Tis supplies are abundant. Our animals are noving on the grade was sford good pasture.

E, at. STANTON, duty as a sentinel at a hospital in Washington ring on the grass and grain fields, which City, deliberately and wantonly shot a valuable cow, the property of Mrs. Catherine Dough-Secretary of War. Cincinnati, May 18. erty, a poor Irish woman, living near. On

A special to the Commercial dated Gaule Bridge, May 17, says that a courier arrived this forenoon from General Crooks. He had fought three battles near Newbern with the ces under Gens. Morgan, Sam. Jones, and A. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy.

The enemy lost 6000 men, killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded.

Our loss is about four hundred killed and A large railroad bridge over weN wonnded. river, at Newbern, with several miles of track, were completely destroyed. General Orooks was at Newbern on the 13th.

The World snnounces on its bulletin hoard that the proclamation published by it signed Abraham Lincoln, is a hoax. ear to be getting ready for further operations.
General McDowell leaves to-day for San The Associated Press have received a despatch from the Secretary of State, saying that the paper purporting to be the President's proclamation is an absoluted forgery. Nosnch as been issued, or proposed to be issued.

A despatch to Gen Dix from the Secretary

New York, May 18.

of War says: We have no report of opera-tions since my last. Grant's last despatch said that the roads were improving, and he designed to move sgainst the enemy without elay.
It is the design of the Government to keep the national force until the rebellion is ove thrown, and, in order to provide against any reducij on when the service of the 15 day's men is cu', a draft to fill their place, &c., will be ordered to take place July 1st, by which time the next enrolments will be completed. No

order is yet issued. ANOTHER GUERILLA BAND BASKEN UP .-- On the 15th last, after a long and rapid march of twenty-five miles, Capt. Volney Baker, company C, 35th mounted Kentncky, commanding at Franklin, Kentneky, surprised a | way of military forfeiture, the benefit of which band of thieving guerillas in the midst of a dense and almost impenetrable thicket, near the Scottsville and Gallatin turnpike. Sumner county, Tennessee, killing two, and wounding several; also capturing three horses, six army saddles, several pistols, together with a considerable number of coats, boots. shawls, &c. They were well furnished with eatables and good quarters, which were effectually destroyed. Their intentions were to make a raid npon Woodbarn, rob the stores, and capture the cars. But, owing to the timely descent upon their camp by Captain Baker, their calculations were spoiled. We trust that by the time they effect a reorganization they will be again promptly and completely disbanded. Their number is from

Two car-loads of rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Sherman, arrived in the city' last night on the Nashville train. Several officers of high rank were among the number. They were quartered in the Military Prison last night.

twelve to fifteen.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an Administration journal, says: It is a sad, a shocking picture of life i Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and pr n. The necessities of poor and pretty men made the means of their debauchery high Gavernment officials. Members of ongress putting their mistresses into clerkebips in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the streets by a woman he had outraged. Whiskey drinking ad hitum. The Government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its em-ployes. Writes our most careful correspond-ent—a long resident of the Capital—"Washngion was never quite so villanously cor-

repeat, it is a sad, shocking picture. Alasi it enrely is; and, if the people in Court of all, or nearly all, its jurisdiction over November do not draw their brush across the claims arising ont of the war, and even to picture, Heaven only knows what new hor-rors it may assume in the course of the next mit the presentment, proof, and payment of or years. We call noon the people to prepere to wipe ont this shocking picture, with te many millions of dollars. It is therefore the party that has made it. Let picture and srtist alike be expunged. The work is an by the above-mentioned just decision, given imperative duty of patriotism and of human-

MARRIED.

on the 10th last,, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, at the sidence of the bride's father, Henry Dugan, Eq., of wiese county, Ko., Gro. M. MURRELL, of Warren arty, to Mrs. Salths D. Brown.

On the 17th lnst., at 16½ o'clock, of brein fever, creating Paics, youngest sou of Ferdinand and the ple Sallie Pope Ruth, aged 2 years and 3 months.

## DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate. ## The Bejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an en-tirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective ell the old and worn-out systeme.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronoe be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the ge. One bottle will cure general Debility.

\*\* A few doses cures Hysterics lu females. ##\*One bottle cures Pelpilation of the Heart. FFA lew doses restores the organs of generation From one to three bottles restore the manii

Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency

A few doses cure the low spirited. De One bottla restores mental power

A few doses bring the rose to the obeck. ## This medicine restores to manly vigor and re-bust health the poor deblitated, worn-down, and despering devote of sensoal pleasure.

### The listless enerveted youth, the over-tasked men of business, the victim of nerveus depression,

the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of e single organ, will all find immediate and pormanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence FF Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5, and

> DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 59 Liberty etreet, New York.

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CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insur-

ance of Regularity in the Recurrence

of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases hat spring from irregularity by removing the irregu-arity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Pointa Managirunton.

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HEALTH

Without the USE of MEDICINE. The greatest discovery of the ege. Circular sent free. Address Dr. S. DURTIS, Box 2,697 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. Regulator W. B. BELKNAP & CO., PRESERVER

RON MERCHANTS COBNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

RAVE IN STORE ,000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL 3,000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES, 1,600 E'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES 7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS. BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER,

Platform Hay Lord Stock and Stock LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES. With Combination Lock—considered the best in use.
We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsburg
Coelin hogenesds, and can furn shi to larger quentities, when ordered, at the merket price.

Maguire's Compound Extract Benne

INDEMNITY FOR MILITARY TRESPASSES.

her complaint he was tried by a court-martial,

and sentenced to forfeit to the United States

two months' pay. Mrs. Dougherty maie ap plication to the War Department fur the ap

propriation of the forfeited pay to her use, as

ndemnity for her loss. The application was

ejected, and she was informed by letter from

Col. Jss. H. Hardie, of the office of the Secre tary of War, that her only remedy was by civil

suit. The rejection of her application seems to

rest on the correct, legal ground that no exec-

ntive or judicial anthority can diver: to other

uses money forfeited to the United States as a

penalty for any breach of its laws, civil or

military. Meanwhile Teal, the trespasser.

with his regiment, had been sent to the Army

of the Cumberland, and indemnity through a

civil suit seemed hopeless, as there were no

goods in Washington belonging to him liable

ing the importance of the question of

military law involved, Mr. Williams earn-

estly pressed the case upon the attention o

the suthorities. It was referred by them to

Indge Holt, Mr. Williams, while admitting

for trespass on private property, not solely by

could only accrue to the government, but also as an indemnity to the owner of property it

while the object of the 32d article would be

occasion for making one; and he accordingly

recommended to the Department, in a report

the value of the cow out of Tesl's fature pay.

General Canby, who has since superseded

General Banks, approved the recommenda-tion, and on the 17th of April an order was

made by Colonel Hardie that the Adjutan's

General should direct proper measures to be

taken to ascertain the value of the cow shot

by the soldier, and that the amount should be

'stopped from his pay for the benefit of the

owner." The cow has since been valued by

direction of the Adjutant-General, and the

proper order issued for the stoppage of the

None can fail to perceive the importance of

this decision. The Conrt of Clalms at Wash-

ington is practically closed to vast numbers

of sufferers by the expense of proceedings,

which a small claim would hardly justify.

Yet the small claims are the most numerous,

plainly shows a disposition to deprive this

fortunate that the War Department has,

those who have suffered loss by the acts of

private soldiers or officers a remedy against

the actual trespassers, which, if the precedent

be followed, as it must be, will go far, in

many cases, to replace the very nucertain

remedy, till lately believed to be established,

We are cognizant of the fact that many

hensand dollars' worth of property has been

lestroyed in Kentncky without right, instice.

precedent, or anthority, and without henefit,

but with positive injury to the service, by the

shameful trespass and depredation. If those

who have sustained such losses choose to pre

at Washington city, will press them to

oined to his legal acquirements, his services

he may be called upon for any antecedent in-

formation regulaite to the preparation of the

For diarrhous and dysentery we recom

mend the use of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixing. It is a certain cure. Give it a trial. Soldier, keep a bottle of it by you.

Maguire's Coloring Resterative.

B cantilies the hair and keeps it from falling of, And promotes its growth and healthr a spearance. Ladies will find it an elegant tollet stricte, Making the hair dark and lustrons, without dyein

Prepared and soid by J. & U. MAGUIRE, sonthwe corner of Second and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Price, \$1 per bottle. m28 decd3m&w3

PHE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

This problem of the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debitty, Premature Decay, &c.; eapplying of the same time the means of Self Unre. By one who has curred finnelf after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quarkery. By ecclosing a portical imposition and quarkery. By ecclosing a portical addressed expense. Since the Addressed expense.

ical imposition and quaskery. By enclosing a post said addressed envelop, gistela corriss may be had or the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Keq., Bed ford, Kings county, N. V.

H as the preperty of restoring gray hair, A nd changing it hack to its original out It entirely cradicates diseases of the scal B emoves dendruff, and cleanses the head

whatever character.

m12 d2aw&we3w

papers necessary to substantiate all claims of

gainst the Government itself.

peeple, their worst sconrge.

Magnire's Compound Extract Benne Plant.

The GBEAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE In he acquired both here end throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Darkosa. Demonstrates and the second throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Darkosa. Demonstrates a litelaxed condition of the bowels, the second throughout the second throughout the second through the second throughout the second throughout the second through the second throughout the second through the second throughout the second through the

A REMARKABLE BOUR.— TITLE "SCENES BOUR.— TITLE "SCENES BOUR.— TITLE "SCENES FOR BELOND THE GRAVE." A postem for the world to solve. To the telluler, to the scholar, to the men of every capacity that has a mind. I have given to the world the substance of a vision seen by Marie, tall Burns, of the town of Berlin, Rensellser country, N. Y., alter coming out of a trance is which she had lain sine days. Ideas intangible to the natural mind, and here made distinct and comprehendible, while the mediate appears to be well as well authorited, and it is quite common for persons to remark. After reading it, they would not be without it for any money. It contains 225 pages, well bound Retail price 21. Sont, past free, on re-edpte of the money. A liberal discount made to those that buy to sell again. Published by Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

In the Const of Common Pleas of Lancaster Connty, Pa.

Willem N. Lanc, Habbard B.
Taylor and Alire T. ferlor (his wi.e), Jame's S. Lanc, Alexuder H. Erichte, B. becce C. Bitchie(e) mhor, by her next friend James S. Lanc). Bedison T. Ritchie, and Polly Eitchie vs.

John N. Lanc, James B. Lanc, and Elliott Eckridge Lance mhore, by their guardien Rl. hard S. Jenkies).

to attachment, even if judgment by default could be obtained in his absence on exparte by treer guardien in mark S.; Jenkies, commendation of Messes Atlea & Fordney, Challet Messes Atlea & Fordney, Challet Messes Atlea & Fordney, Challet Messes Atlea & Fordney, Court great in the property of the Commissioners of shew came why the same should not be soid. Bullet be preliabed in the Injuries' e Journal, a newspaper problemed in L. misville, Kentucky, and in the Examiner and Hersid, cace a week for three weeks.

(A copy) evidence. In this emergency, she was advised by Sam. Thomson Williams, Esq. of the Washington bar, to make application to the War Department for the stoppage of Teal's fulure pay for her benefit. The application was made accordingly. See-

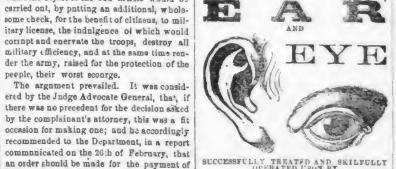
(A cept)

Attest:
F SMITH Sheriff
G CLARKSON,
oil Lancaster co, Pa.
for Protnocutary,

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITY
county jail, as eromaway diave, e negro boy callling himself George. He is shount thirteen years old,
should five feeth high, his complexion, and weight
pulsati, Tengewee. The owners of the best Cordon's
Pulsati, Tengewee. The owner, or said by will be
prove property, and pay charges, or said by will be Colonel Holt, Judge Advocate General, for his legal opinion. In presenting it before adverse precedents in England and the United States, argued that a proper, equitable construction of the 32d article of war required U. S. 10-40 BONDS. that a soldier should be mulcted in damages

THE LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION In a made arrangements to furnish all denomination of these Boads. The Boads ere on head read for delivery to applicants at once. mil 3 6 kg of the Saving J. H. RHOREE, Treas

WOOL! WOOL! jured or destroyed, inasmuch as the ends of I AM BUYING WOOL, FOR WHICH I WILL pay the highest market price in cash or goods, alf dawim Main, bat. Fourth and Fifth sta civil justice, otherwise defeated, would thus be served by the compensation of the owner,



SUCCESSFULLY TREATED AND SKILFULLY OF EBATED UPON BY DR. JONES.

Who will continue his practice at the LOUIS ILLE HOTEL, Louisville, Kentucky, until Jun lead the following testimentals of a few of his any cores since he came to Louisville: Ptosis-Falling of the Eyelids Cured. My Eye-lide were deformed, and hung down my Eres. Dr Jones has, D7 o scientific oper removed the deformity, and thereby saved my I can recommend Dr. Jones as a skilful Occident Krohl's shoe-store, Fifth street, between Mar

Deafness Cared. Amaurosis Cared by Dr. Jones.

I have been to ing my sight for several years—cannot by screening use and general nervous bester has full sing spois before my K.es which became like webs and spois before my K.es which became like webs titally objects begans to look quite dim. In this condition I placed masself nucler the skill of Dr. Jones better to a stand Aurist, who, in five weeks, manualle restored my with I I cheerfully recommend Dr Jones to the afflicted.

May 10, 1884. New Liberty, Owen County, Ky. ingion was never quite so villanously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Sonthern rule, of slavery, there was not one-half the corruption there is now."

We do not doubt this is strictly true; and we were the claimants are poor. Besides, Congress

Yet the small claims are the most numerous, the great O ulst and Adriat, who, in five weeks, has not true to the failine of the Government to pay the causes the greatest hardships, because the claimants are poor. Besides, Congress

Cross-Eyes Made Straight—in Louis-weeks, has not true to the greatest hardships, because the claimants are poor. Besides, Congress

I have been cross-eyed for thirty years. Dr. Jones atraghtened my Eyes very satisfactority, and has thereby benefited my sight. JUSTICE WEBNES. Nr. 210 Jefferson streat, Louisville, Ky., Clork for Caepart.

My Eyer turned outward for many years, thereby seriously effecting my sight. Dr. Jones by a satisfactory. sight.

J. G. D. Anlet.

(Lives in New Albany, Ind.) Clock in Medical Preveyor's Cffice, Lonisville, Ky.

My Kyes have been crooked from birth. I called an Dr. Jones a week after he had straigh eard my brother's kyes, and had alto straightee-less 'thirdry'.

J. M. KS. C. A. R. K.

Whippeorwill Station, Memphis Brauch Estitod, Legan county, Ky., April 8, 1884.

Artificial Eyes Inserted.

ost one of my eres by an acclient iwelve year.

Dr. Jones, of N.w Yors, but historied as for ane without operation or pain, and whith it without feeling it.

HENBY CRESTO 4,

Green sirect, busielle, ky. Dr. Jones inserted on Artificial Eye for me which noves and appears natural, not gives me co point.

J. C. ALTUN, Albuny, Ind. For thirty years I have had watery and weak They finally grew on had I could not attend to sling. Hearing of Dr. Juvee, great him. After examining my Kyen, he could not be could core them. After learning his pulce, h m logo lo work. He did no, and accomplished to not made of the second control of the second control. If you are affilted, no to have

order of officers or by soldiers in the war, of pare their claims in consonance with the views of the War Department, "formerly remyself cured, and one salely recommend the sale to Lr. Jones.

PETER DANAS, No. 222 Floyd street,
Loniaville, Ky., April 22, 1-64. the claim agent for Kentucky residing speedy settlement. He is now fully established there in his office nnder the wise provisions of the law passed by the last Legis anne, and, as he has military experience when perfectly straight. I would recommend these where explicited with discord for first them perfectly straight. I would recommend these where artificited with discord for first them. Ear to empley his skill without fail A as 16, 1804. M. WARD CASPABI, M. D. must prove very valuable to claimants, and

I have been almost totally deaf for many year with controls and all kinds of noise in my ears, as lee an off-neite discharge. I saw happy to say the T. Jones has quite cured me, and made me bear lost perfectly, and when I went to him I could not relied to non-resident I think Dr Jones averalled Physician and Sprgeon. CHAS. MITER, At McCreavy's Shee Store, corner Fifth and Market ects, Louisville. Deafness Cured in Louisville. GROVER & BAKER'S

Catarrh Cured. I have been troubled for twenty years with deal cad ca'errin I have been under Dr. Jones's unent six weeks, and an nearly our d and still proving. Hie treatment is agreeable, and most fettre.

JUIL KEULO, Discusses or the ormity require on (Speration it is in a few minutes; if they require Medicine, they receive wintis necessary to effect a Curre at once can lake it at home without neglect of business

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STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE Is a composition of astringents, obsortents, stimulants, and cerminetives, which every physician accommendate, which every physician accommendate of the stimulants of the sti

feet, Words, of Covington, Ky, will be most happy to safely any one as to the virthm of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture: In fa.: wa have egreet number of testimonials from patients who have been cused effer being pronounced learneble by their physicisus, persent feet, and in the safely and in the control of the safely and in the control of the safely and an in-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Dierrices and Direnterry fry one bottle. SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be with intench e valuable ma-tue. The 'isc'unati National Union, of Agrid ars that 'thousaide of our soldiers have been say by the nee of trickland's Auli-Cholera Mixters for same by Pungsists et 50 conts per bottle. may1/074w&ve3w HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! MARIN DIRECT REAL STATES STATE OF A CONTROL OF STATES LOSS OF STATES OF STAT

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

produces a color not to be distinguished from natures, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the lil effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and autiful. Sold by all Druggista, &c. The Geneine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHS-LOR on the four sides of each beat. FAUTURY No. SI Barolny Street, New York.

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER (Late 203 Broadway and 14 Bond Mr UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN Earlin county, near the mosth of Sait Ever, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office. Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY WHEELER HOOFLAND'S

Tobacco Warehouse. PHISTER & HOW, Propriet FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

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LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE TO furnish on toperior family HAND-LOOM face enough to fill orders. We have now the pissaure of informing purchasers that we have made such as the modes that we will have then

Linney, Domestic totton or Linen, &c., can be sper day by the same drawing through. These L heve the inventor's latest improvements, patent January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOB & Cr. At J. D. Bonderast 's Seel Store 27 WedTburk\*et&ut

20. 322 Main str

SAFE INVESTMENT.

Taken Up as Estray,

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

**SEWING MACHINES** 

Were ewarded the Highest Premiume over all com-petitors at the late State Fairs of

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM OF GARDNER & CO. WAS DISactived on the 50th nit. E. A GAEDNER and C.
E. GAEDNEE will continue the wantees under the
old name at the old stand, No. 525 Main street. A:
W. U. GAEDNEE have taken the store northwest

Corner Main and Seventh aircots, where they will also conduct the WHOLESALE GROCERs and COM-MISSION business.

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

200 LUZEN PINTS;
yes year oppointed agents for the sale of this delictone Sauca for the State of Kentecky, we shall hereafter keep on hand a large and continuous supply of it. We are pra-aread to ofer induce acute in price to large dealers, and invite to it the attention of Groto large dealers, and invite to it the attention of Groto large dealers.

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Staple and Fancy

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426 Main st., bot. Fourth & Fifth,

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Wishesh Now In RECEIFT OF A VERY We large and woll-relected stock of Staple and Fancy DET GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., all catirely new and well associated, and adepted to the Tourseeve and Kentucky trade, which we invite declars to commiss before buying alsowhere, as we are determined to some indicates the lowest. More buying alsowhere, as we are determined to see that lowest the lowest. More buying also are the lowest. More buying all the seed of the lowest. WEER, COOKE, & CO.

CASTOR O'LL-tibble prime Caster Oil for sain by

Pennsylvania,

Moy 2, I\*64- d33d w4\*

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W. H. WEBB,

Michigan,

SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WARRING which has emple storage and facilities for prompi mar24 directors. \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH! WILL CURE LVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of

THE LITTLE GIANT SEW ING MACHINE OUR papy want an Agent in each county to collect dear for their new \$15 Machine, with gange, see driver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal sala d appeness, or give large commission. For paticulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address. T. S. FAGE. Foledo, O., az dim. &will gar a liberal sala General Agent for the U. States. the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach. ODSERVE THE FOLLOWING STRPTOMS A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

J. Co. Nov. IPTIVE CURED.

J. Co. Nov. IPTIVE CURED.

J. R. H. JAMEN, o Bettred Physician of green crainence, discovered, while in the East India.

REMEMBER THAT

THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic.

Drunkards. But is the Best Tonic IN THE WORLD.

From the Rev. Levi G. Book, Pastor of the Buptist laptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofinst's German Bitters faverably or a number of years. I have need them in my own and y, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was beduced to recommend them to many other, add know that they be operated in a strikingly embful manner. I take great pleasers in tamp public proclaiming this tact, and calling the attention of those affitted with the discussed or which they are recommended to those Bitters, he wing from experience that my recommendation will be assumed. I to this more chearthly as Hoofinst's Bitters is receded to benefit the affiliated, and is "any o recorded to benefit the affiliated, and is "any o recorded to benefit the affiliated, and is "any o remarks."

Yours train, LEVI G. BEUK. 275 A MONTH!-1 WANT TO HIBB AGENTS of in every county at 675 a month, careanes petal, to sell my new cheap Faully Sewing Machines. Ad-irees [15 de wam] S. MADISON, Alived, Maine.

NOTICE.
ME. WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS
dale connected with the besiness of any House.
April 8, 1884.—dim&w?m WILSON & PETER. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedie of Religious Knowledge, and Christianicle, Philadelphia.

nn-has feareen improvements—'s laval, according to the desirable property—assistants of the backets of the second produce of backets common produce of backets competed to the competence of the product of tobs or, and where crops in pretion. Tritle period. Apply early to Branning the competence of the product of tobs of the product of BY ANDREW BALANGLER, LIVING tor miles south of Lonieville, on Saventh street road a mone colored Make MULE, user is hande Sigh, about 9 years old no harks or Irande precivable-very thin in order; appraised by me at \$15, even return my hand this 3d 4sy of May 4.84, and will we will be M. NORTON, J. P. J. C.

BY J. H. HARDING, LIVING ABOUT miles smiles smiles and immediately on the Nasiville Raifrest, a brown HURE, about 4 years old, I bench high and neuly the I no marks or brands per celvable; opymised by me at 875.

Given under my hand at 189th day of May, 1344 mily we will be shed by J. J. J. R. W. NORTON J. P. J. C. W. NORTON J. DR. JACKSON PUBLIC SALE.

of Compile deciminand in the state of the Talles to Local Book and Local in a Local Representation of the Compiler and the State of the Instance of In DR. C. M. JACKSON:

WARREN BANDOLPH. From Ecv. J. S. Turner, Paster of Hedding M. B. hurch, Philadelphia,

Door Sis-Having used your German Bitters in my family ir-questly. I am propared to say that it has been of great energies. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the cafest cod most valuable remery of which it have any kenwi-dee.

Yours, respectfully. No. 75 N. Ninebeath street.

Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptir DR. C. M. JACKSON:

From the Lov. Thou. Winter, Paster of Roxberone!

Doer fire—I feel it due to your excallent preparation. Bondman's forman Bibran, to add my testimony be the decerved reputation it has Obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous ersion. I was neviated by a friend to try a boille of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confined ty recommend the article where I most with cases finite to my own, and have been assented by many of their good effects. T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

Dm. C. M. JACKSON:

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)

\$1 (0) per Botile—balf dez

Small Efre—75 cents per Mottle—half doz. 91 00 BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the rignature of "C. M. JACKSON s on the WRAPRAR of each bettle,

do not le put off hy any of the intoxicating properaand we will forward, securely packed, by express, Principal Office and Manufactory,

PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS.

For raio by Druggists and Dealers in every town in

The Great Strengthening

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DYSPEPSIA

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Other Article in the Markett

Hoofland's German Bitters

levulting from Disorders of tan Digestive Organa;

ripation, Isward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the ski, Acidity of the Stomach, Nemea, Heartburn, regard for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erectations, Sinking or Fintering at the 1st of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Eresthing, Flue-

Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make

Important to Slave-Holders READ WHO SAYS SO:

Important to Slave-Holders,
I have Been Appointed by His Excelllency the Governor of Kenincky Agent to accete the number of save test are in the military service of the United States, belonging to loyal owners
of this state, and to procure proper vouchers for esid
slave, so that the owner may be enabled to gas compensilon therefor. I have ca's highest my have guartera and office in the city of Louisville, and shall proced at once to appoint an agent in each const of the
State to aid me in this work, to whom I will son! a
create to come y mill early end it is the construction of the
state to aid me in this work, to whom the state
of the country will payle and the shade of the
refe agertipilon of any ond all slaves be or the may
have in the namy, or that may be in the military service of the Government, to enable me to find said
save and aid the owner in getting compans ston
therefor and the State to have the proper cred to in
the drait. All etters addressed to me of Louisville,
Ky, will be promptly considered. Ky, will be promptly considered.

James P. FLINT, Agent.

Headquarters No. 511 Jefferson street, opnosit
Courth nee.

Although not disposed to favor or recon int Medicines in several, through distri the benefit of others, do this he more readily in regard to Hoofmad's man Bitters, prepared by Dr. U. M. Jackson, of a city, because I was prejudiced against them for my years, under the impression that they were used in the properties of the properties of the prejudice of the properties of the prejudice by proper tests, and for oncouragement try them when emforing from great and long contact of the prejudice of these learness of the beginning of the precent year, was followed by environmental vilor which I had not folt for dry othe before, and had simust despirely of regarding, here fore thank God and my friend for directing me use them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia. From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

From Rev. Warren Bandolph, Pastor of Bepti-

DR. JACKSON:

And et numerous Institutes and County Fairs.

Ser Saleuroome No. 3 Masonio Temple, Louisville.

opr5 ddw3m From Rev. J. S. Horman, of the Gorman Reformer

Respected Ser-I have not been never used any moff-early twenty years, and here never used any moff-ine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Briters, am very much inserved in health, after having along five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. MERMAN.

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Should your nearest druggist out have the article . tions that may be offered in its place, but send to me.

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